

First Published 1785
Parkinson
prosecution
demanded
by Dalyell

continued from page 1

John Wakeham, the
hip, and Lord Wint
recall Mr Parkinson,
Secretary of State for
Industry, to the Trade
Union Congress in
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Dalyell yesterday
said that although he
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THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

End of Empire
Commonwealth
club that
Britain invented

Lens eye view
Television at the
party
conferences

Milan élan
Latest fashion
from Fendi
and Armani

Over the jumps
Horse of the
Year show
from Wembley

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio
competition prize of £4,000 (double
the usual amount) because no
one won the daily competition
on Saturday was won by Mrs
H. Billingham of London.
Portfolio list, page 20; how to
play, information service, back
page

Israelis kill
4 from
'death gang'

Israeli soldiers killed four
members of a "suicide gang"
said to have been responsible
for the murder of a young
couple last week. A fifth
member was wounded. In
Beirut there is hope that two
kidnapped British women may
soon be released.

Schools talks

Mrs Nicky Harrison, the
employers' leader in the teachers'
dispute, has been invited to
meet Sir Keith Joseph, to
explain the change in em-
ployers' tactics.

Shuttle lands

The shuttle Atlantis made a
smooth landing in California
after a top secret four-day
mission to deploy two
military communications satel-
lites.

Summit stand

President Reagan strongly
denied rumours that the Strategic
Defence Initiative might
become a bargaining chip in arms
talks with Russia at the Geneva
summit.

US opts out

The US will no longer accept
the World Court's compulsory
jurisdiction but will continue to
use the court whenever appropriate.

Composer dies

Nelson Riddle, the popular
composer and arranger, well
known for his work with Frank
Sinatra, has died in Los
Angeles, aged 64.

US criticized

The American plan for manag-
ing the next phase of the
international debt crises has
come under fire from other
governments attending the IMF
World Bank meetings in Seoul.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Commercial vehicles are generally
unloved by the public even
though 90 per cent of all goods
in this country are moved by
vans and lorries.

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CS gas and plastic bullet pledge by Newman

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said yesterday that he will not shrink from authorizing the use of CS gas and plastic bullets against rioters in the wake of the Tottenham riot in north London which left a constable dead, and 245 people injured.

Speaking after consultations with Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, Sir Kenneth said Tottenham on Sunday night had seen "criminal guile avail itself of the respectable mantle of dismay and grief created by the death of a black woman during a police raid to burn, stone and then kill".

For the first time on the British mainland in modern times a policeman had been killed and firearms used against officers during public disorder. Three people, including journalists, were injured by gunfire.

Sir Kenneth said that in the days after the Brixton disorders a week ago agitators were believed to have visited several areas in London trying to stir up trouble. They had been operating in areas of ethnic concentration and were thought to be Trotskyites or anarchists.

He said they were black and white, from inside and outside London. He was aware of reports from the Broadwater Farm estate, the centre of the riot, that ammunition was prepared for a battle, but there was no evidence of planning.

In a statement later, Scotland Yard said: "There is no concrete evidence that the activities last night were pre-meditated or orchestrated by outside activists".

Sir Kenneth said the death of Police Constable Keith Blacklock during the riot was as sad a loss as the death of Mrs Cynthia Jarrett, the woman who died on Saturday, but "added to the sadness is an undeniable anger at the unambiguous viciousness of his killing".

The attack on the police on Sunday evening during which the police say a shotgun and a handgun were among the weapons used by a mob of hundreds of youths had been "senseless and beyond belief".

on page 2

Council blames police
Estate saved
The injured
Police weapons

Leading article 15

There had been a few arrests because the police policy had been to keep the mob contained. Had rioters broken out, there would have been "a lot of mayhem and damage" in shopping areas nearby. It would have been difficult to penetrate the estate during the trouble.

Sir Kenneth said plastic bullets and CS gas could be used in certain circumstances, "certainly circumstances similar to those encountered yesterday". Such weapons would represent reasonable and necessary force.

His warning that such equipment could be used came as Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the Police Federation, spoke with "anger and bitterness" at the death of PC Blacklock. The time had come, Mr Curtis said, for "a positive form of dealing with such shameful disorders. By this I mean the use of gas and water cannon".

Politicians should not accuse youth who were hostile and there was a triggering effect "used in an opportunistic way". Officers had found themselves being lured into ambush and traps.

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Hurd backs change of police tactics

By Richard Evans and John Winder

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, yesterday supported contingency plans by police to use plastic bullets and CS gas against inner-city rioters armed with petrol bombs.

"It is a sad step which I would hope we never have to put into practice", he said, after touring hospital wards and talking to policemen injured in Sunday night's rioting in Tottenham, north London.

When the police were exposed to the kind of pressure and bombardment they suffered in Tottenham it was right for Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, to have such plans in mind. He also disclosed that the use of water cannon was being evaluated.

"Some people will say the police are too soft", he said. "But firearms are now being used against police, so there has to be a review of tactics."

"It is absolutely vital that the police in London have the equipment they need."

The Home Secretary paid particular attention to riot gear he toured the wards of Whittington Hospital. "I wanted to know if the special riot helmets and shields were adequate," he said. "It appears they were."

Mr Hurd, who briefed Mrs Thatcher yesterday on the Tottenham troubles, said that two recent house searches by police in Brixton and Tottenham did not provide "the shadow or trace of an excuse" for the rioting that followed.

He rejected renewed calls, led by Mr Gerald Kaufmann, shadow Home Secretary, for a Scarman-style inquiry into Sunday night's violence. "Inquiries do not stop riots. All the riots we are dealing with have been the result of criminal action."

Mr Kaufmann said that there had been a serious breakdown of confidence between the police and inner-city communities.

"It is essential, in my view, that something be done urgently and in a radical way to repair that confidence. Lord Scarman should go back to the areas he visited before and let us know what has taken place," he said.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, said that the riots were spreading like an ugly rash across Britain's cities and "shame us as a civilized nation".

"We are paying the price for decades of neglect of our inner cities and bad housing and planning policies that have gone with this neglect. If the Tory conference does nothing else this week it should discuss a plan for the regeneration of our inner cities."

Mr John Wheeler, who is chairman of the group of London Conservative MPs, said that the black community had warned him people were looking for an opportunity to cause the kind of trouble that had broken out in Tottenham.

Widow speaks of pity but no hate

By Our Crime Reporter

The widow of the murdered police constable Keith Blacklock, said yesterday she had no hatred for his killers, only pity that they could not know what damage they had done.

Surrounded by her three sons at their north London home, Mrs Elizabeth Blacklock said: "They have left me a widow and made three children fatherless. Do they know that? Do they realize the full implications of exactly what they have done? I pray that somehow, someone gets through to them to stop them doing it again."

Mrs Blacklock told how she heard the news of her husband's death. "I was watching news of the riot on television and seeing how rapidly the violence seemed to be progressing," she said.

"I knew my husband was involved and I became more concerned and worried as only a policeman's wife knows. When I heard that a policeman had been killed, I got in touch with the information people at Scotland Yard. I just had a horrible feeling right through me that it was my husband."

"I wanted Scotland Yard to say to me: 'No, Mrs Blacklock, your husband is fine'. But they could not tell me that and about five minutes later I got the news that it was Keith."

The news was broken by Mr Ted Hodge, acting commander of the Metropolitan Police Y district (Haringey), in which PC Blacklock had served, latterly as a community officer in the Haringey area. It was part of his job to get to know local immigrant groups.

Struggling for composure, Mrs Blacklock said that her husband had enjoyed every moment of police life. "It was everything to him. He lived for the police force. We sometimes used to have little arguments when I would say he was a 24-hour policeman. But that was how much he loved his work."

He had been particularly satisfied with his work as a community officer.

Mrs Blacklock tried to express her feelings toward her husband's murderers. "In the past 12 hours my thoughts have ranged through everything from hatred to asking 'Why Keith?' 'Why my husband?' 'I don't hate them. I feel pity for them. I don't think they can know what they have done. They have left me a widow and made three children fatherless.'"

She said her husband "died protecting people, trying to serve the public. I hope the British public just see the wrong in all this, and that policemen are in there to do them service - and this is the payment they get."

How a policeman lost his life

A momentary stumble as police and fireman retreated before an advancing mob at the height of the riot cost PC Blacklock his life, according to police and youths yesterday.

PC Blacklock, aged 40, was the subject of an attack with knives and a machete which almost severed his head. He died 15 minutes after being rushed to North Middlesex hospital with wounds described by a fireman as "horrific".

According to one youth talking to journalists yesterday the policeman was with some firemen when "there was a great surge from the crowd and a roar went up. The firemen and the police started running back."

The youth said: "This copper was not quick enough. He started to run but stumbled and they caught him. He went down and I told him the arms of about three or four people going up and down. I knew they were stabbing him."

PC Blacklock was described yesterday by colleagues as a mature and likeable family man.

He joined the police in 1980 at the age of 35, moved to London with his family from the North-east and became a home beat officer in the Haringey area of north-east London.



PC Blacklock: described by colleagues as a mature and likeable family man

Steel out of red after 10 years

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The British Steel Corporation is out of the red for the first time for more than 10 years, and is believed to be on course to make a £40 million profit this financial year.

Sir Robert Haslam, the BSC chairman, who is to head the National Coal Board next year, confirmed yesterday that the steel corporation had made an operating profit after interest for the first six months of this year.

Last year the corporation said it would have made profits of about £40 million but for the miners' strike, which cost it £180 million.

Over the last 10 years, accumulated BSC losses, before adding exceptional costs such as redundancy payments, have totalled £3,230 million.

The corporation financial success will please ministers, particularly at a time when the Conservative Party in Scotland is under pressure because of the planned closure of the Gartcosh rolling mill, near Glasgow, and the perceived threat to Ravenscraig.

The Government has given strong backing to BSC's streamlining and closures programme to meet falling demand and huge losses.

By then it is hoped the formation of a new company combining the engineering steel interests of GKN and the BSC will have been completed, which will end current privatization policies for the industry.

More privatization is considered for the future. But the corporation's management say that sustained profits of at least £200 million a year would be necessary before private investors would put capital into basic steel making.

The return to profits will also strengthen hopes that the corporation will be freed of state aid next year.

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Earlier Sir Kenneth Lewis, former chairman of the Conservative party employment committee, said that Mr Archer's comments might apply to a limited number of youngsters in the south of England, but it could hardly apply in other areas of the country where there were no jobs available.

Mr Clarke said: "It is unescapable that there are some people of all ages who probably are not genuinely looking for work when they should be, but there are also vast numbers of people who are looking for work."

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Tebbit says Labour helps to trigger riots

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, last night accused "influential elements" within the Labour Party of undermining the forces of law and order and of helping to trigger the recent riots.

Speaking at a press conference on the eve of this week's Blackpool Conservative Party Conference, he blamed the riots on "human wickedness", and dismissed suggestions that unemployment or police insensitivity had provoked the disturbances.

He said that talk of regular riots was exaggerated, but he then added: "What is damaging to the country as a whole is the manner in which the Labour Party, very large and influential elements of it, seem to spend so much time on attacking the institutions which protect the citizen, namely the law and the police force."

Mr Tebbit said he did not blame the Labour Party for the riots, but added: "I think it is damaging when anybody attacks the institutions which buttress the stability of society and the freedom of the individual, chief among those being the courts and the police force of this land."

He said later that the sum total of human wickedness had neither increased nor decreased, but he went on: "There have been some pressures put upon the organization of the upholding of law and order which means there is more scope these days for wickedness to burst out into those forms of violence we have seen in recent days."

"I am unashamed in my belief that there is such a thing as wickedness, unfashionable as that may have been since the permissive society was launched upon us."

He was equally robust in his repudiation of suggestions that police insensitivity or unemployment could have provoked the riots.

Asked about unemployment, he said there were a whole mass of factors which caused riots and his own prime theory was that of wickedness.

"I do not think one can say unemployment is the cause of a gang of 100 people falling upon a single policeman and murdering him. If so, we could have been singularly short of policemen during the 1930s."

He also said: "It would be difficult to find a case that could be made for insensitivity on the part of the police to be a cause for a riot."

"It might be a cause of dissatisfaction, or it might even be, in an extreme case, the cause for the prosecution of a policeman. I do not believe that in a democratic society that is a cause for riot because there is always another avenue open for the satisfaction of grievance."

Earlier, Mr Tebbit dismissed the significance of the publication of the memoirs of Miss Sarah Keays. When asked whether it would do damage, he replied: "Who to, the Mirror or Miss Keays?"

Mr Tebbit said: "It is nothing to do with me either way, the memoirs of an ex-mistress of an ex-cabinet minister. This is the Conservative Party Conference. We are dealing in politics."

A poll whose findings are shown on BBC breakfast television today says that 24 per cent of people who voted Conservative in the last general election think the Tories have done badly since then. The poll, of 733 people with Viewdata in their homes, also finds that 73 per cent think that Mr Neil Kinnock's party conference performance has improved Labour's election chances.

Mr Tebbit's deputy, Mr Jeffrey Archer, said that he had regretted the way in which his remarks about unemployment had been reported, and he added that he would be saying nothing further on the matter until after a conference debate on employment on Thursday.

Mr Tebbit told Conservative Party agents yesterday that his task would be to ensure that they had the ammunition to bring the Conservatives back on course to a third general election victory.

He told them: "It will take us from mid-term blues to another triumph for the blues". Last night he spoke of the Conservatives staying in office for another five or ten years.

He indicated, however, that he hoped that the burden of taxation - "by common consent still too high" - could be cut.

MP becomes youngest whip

Mr Francis Maude, Conservative MP for Warwickshire North, was appointed yesterday as an assistant whip. Aged 32, he is the youngest member of the administration.

Mr Maude, son of Lord Maude, replaces Mr Timothy Sainsbury, MP for Hove.

Thank God
my secretary
is illiterate...

TORY
Conference

"La Manga Club is undoubtedly one of the great holiday resorts in Europe"

Golf Monthly, Aug 85

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British anger over engineers jailed in Lagos

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain expressed shock and anger yesterday at the severity of sentences imposed on two British engineers by a Nigerian court after they had been found guilty on two charges relating to the theft of a light aircraft from Lagos 16 months ago.

There was speculation in London that the decision to impose 14-year sentences on Mr Angus Patterson and Mr Kenneth Clark was politically motivated and was linked to the Nigeria's request for the extradition of Mr Umaru Dikko, a former Minister of Transport, whom the previous Nigerian Government tried to kidnap from Britain last year.

The Foreign Office said it was "appalled" by sentences which bore no relation to the gravity of the offences of which the two Scottish helicopter engineers were found guilty.

The two were found guilty of conspiring to steal and stealing an aircraft at a time when all private planes were grounded, and sentenced to seven years on each count, the sentences to run consecutively.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Government was urgently studying the legal implications of the verdict and was considering what additional steps could be taken to help the two men.

Mr Angus Patterson, left, and Mr Kenneth Clark

It is likely that Britain will seek to raise the case with the Nigerian authorities at the highest level.

The severity of their sentences is certain to damage current British attempts to improve relations with the new Nigerian regime which seized power at the end of August.

During talks with President Ibrahim Babangida, the country's military leader, in Lagos last month, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had expressed his concern at the continued detention of the two men - they have been held in prison since their arrest in May last year - and called for a speedy and equitable end to the case.

During those talks the Nigerians reiterated their request for the extradition of Mr Dikko. Sir Geoffrey explained that no decision could be taken on his extradition until Mr Dikko's appeal against the

Home Office's refusal to grant him political asylum had been heard.

The severity of the sentences was branded as "shocking, appalling and a travesty of justice" by Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal MP for Gordon, in whose constituency the two men live.

In a letter to Sir Geoffrey, he said the two men were being used as pawns in a political game. "You must give top priority to making clear to the Nigerian authorities that continuing relations of any kind between Nigeria and Britain depend on the release of my constituents," he said.

Trial report, page 8

Tottenham riots: Local conflict ● Life at Broadwater Farm ● The injuries

Local council leaders blame police behaviour for violence

By Richard Dowdes

Leaders of Haringey Council yesterday put the blame for Sunday night's riots in Tottenham on the police, accusing them of unacceptable behaviour.

Councillor Bernie Grant, the leader of the council, said at a press conference that the council had spent "considerable sums of money in trying to create a good atmosphere on the (Broadwater Farm) estate."

Councillor Grant said that the council was considering withdrawing the police precept, the money paid towards policing from the rates, and withdrawing facilities and co-operation from the police.

He called for a full independent public inquiry into the incident and said that senior police officers responsible for policing the Broadwater estate should resign.

Mr Grant would not con-

demn the rioters or the killing of Police Constable Keith Blakelock although he did say he personally regretted it. "We believe that the action of the young people was a response to the situation as they found it and I condemn the police action of breaking into an innocent woman's house and causing her death," he said.

Mr Grant said he had attended a meeting at the Youth Centre on the estate the previous evening "but the young people made it absolutely clear they wanted action and they had had enough of talking. I was virtually asked to leave the estate."

He said that there were about 60 or 70 young people at the meeting, or whom he recognized about three-quarters as being from the estate.

"They said they would do things in their own way," Mr Grant said. "Mrs Jarrett's death ignited the situation but it has

been brewing for some time. The young people felt that the situation in Brixton and Handsworth applied to them equally."

Mr Grant said that the four police officers who had come to search Mrs Jarrett's home on Saturday night had not produced a search warrant, but pushed past her.

Then one of them knocked into her and sent her to the floor. When she started screaming at the mouth her daughters asked the officers to do something, knowing they would have a knowledge of first aid.

"But they seemed to do nothing. One even stepped over her body in the hall to check the serial numbers on a video cassette."

He said that one of Mrs Jarrett's daughters had begged the police to use a radio to summon an ambulance but they had refused and only gave her help when they had completed

their search. The police have not yet given their account of how Mrs Jarrett died.

Mr Grant added: "I condemn the police action and do blame them for the death of Mrs Jarrett."

Other Haringey councillors said that Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, would not be welcome in the borough and Mr Steve Bannister, the chairman of the police committee, said the police should leave the area, adding: "A state of martial law exists in part of Tottenham, something which I never thought I would see."

The political rift between the council and the police has brought long-standing refusal on both sides to co-operate with differing ideas over establishing a consultative group on the police, drawn from the community. (Colin Hughes writes).

Division is born of determination on the council's side to make the police accountable, and differences among senior police officers on the other side about the best method to tackle community relations.

Since the police decline to discuss the police committee's ideas on consultation, the council refused to attend meetings which have now set up the consultative group.

Attempts at rapprochement failed last week when a panel of two Labour councillors and one Conservative were unable to meet the police because Mr Bannister was ill. But on September 26 a consultative group was established, comprising 15 representatives of local voluntary organizations.

The police at Wood Green said yesterday: "We are trying to negotiate with the council, and are extremely keen that they should become involved. The group as it is set up is widely representative and others are welcome to join. Many of those at the founding meeting represent the ethnic minority community."

In response the council says that most of the groups are already sympathetic to the police. Some tenants' associations, neighbourhood watch and victim support schemes.

Mrs Cynthia Jarrett's family has expressed the wish to co-operate with the independent police inquiry, their solicitor said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Mr Bernard Carnell said the family was "very distressed" but would co-operate with the investigation, being led by Mr Peter Simpson, assistant chief constable of Essex county constabulary, and Supt John Gerrard, also of the Essex force.

Leading article, page 15

MP's warning of troops on the streets

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

Armed troops will be deployed on London's streets within a decade to deal with Tottenham-style riots, a leading member of the Conservative Party's right-wing Monday Club said yesterday.

Mr Harvey Proctor, MP for Billericay, said: "The Metropolitan Police can contain a riot in Tottenham, Brixton or Ealing, but I do not believe they can deal with riots in all these areas at the same time."

"The Army has got to be used if the civil power, the police, cannot maintain law and order."

Mr Proctor, chairman of the Monday Club's immigration and race relations policy committee, said the only way to prevent riots was to halt immigration and offer West Indian and Asian families up to £7,000 to return to their home countries.



PC Francis Lowe who has arm injuries

PC Keith Jeffrey injured in arm and knee

Sergeant Dorrington, who received head and neck injuries

PC Michael Wright who has head and neck injuries

Photographs: Chris Harris

'We were just sitting targets'

Scotland Yard said yesterday that more than 220 people, including 200 police officers, were injured in rioting. Of those, 69 officers were injured in hospital.

The lives of many police officers had been "in very real danger" when they were admitted at the height of the rioting. Mr Iain Kidd, a consultant surgeon at the Whittington Hospital, Highgate, disclosed yesterday.

"Many police officers were critically ill and they were all frighteningly young," Mr Kidd, major accident officer at the hospital which treated 65 casualties, said.

The most seriously injured, Police Constable Stuart Part, stationed at Rayham, underwent two hours of surgery to remove shrapnel pellets from his abdomen. His condition was said to be "comfortable" last night.

Two other policemen were yesterday confirmed as having received shrapnel wounds. Due to undergo surgery yesterday afternoon, they were said to be comfortable. An officer with a broken jaw and head injuries was said to be in a "serious but stable condition".

Nineteen policemen were detained in the Whittington

Hospital on Sunday night, most suffering from head injuries.

Among the 20 injured members of the public, two were said to be still in a serious condition last night. They were Mr Peter Woodman, a Press Association reporter, who received shrapnel wounds to the face, neck, hand and groin and Mr Robin Green, a BBC cameraman. He received 10 pellet wounds to the face and in one eye. It was not known last night if he would lose the sight of that eye.

Two other journalists were detained in the North Middlesex Hospital yesterday but police described their injuries as "not serious". All but seven of the injured were expected to be discharged by last night.

Speaking from their hospital beds, injured officers described Sunday night's riot as the most violent they had experienced.

Police Constable Andrew Ratcliffe, aged 23, stationed at Hackney, who had policed Brixton, said the Tottenham scenes were "much worse than any Brixton riot".

He was hit over the head with a wooden staff and came to as he was being bundled into a police van. "It was all very well organized, judging by the arsenal of weapons that were

being used: petrol bombs, slabs of concrete, wooden staves and aluminium beer barrels," he said.

Sergeant Dennis Dorrington, aged 42, based at Kentish Town, was hit over the head with a concrete slab. He said it was the most frightening thing he had experienced since joining the police force 10 years ago. "It was the hostility of the crowd, the sheer hatred that was so frightening."

An attempt by Sergeant George Hinz, aged 28, from King's Cross Road station, to shield a younger officer in front of him nearly cost him his life, he said yesterday. As he lifted his shield over the younger officer's head a wrought iron gate was hurled on them. He was knocked out and a concrete paving stone was thrown at his chest.

Police Constable Dave Smith, aged 35, stationed at Plaistow, said he was in the front line of police ranks in Griffin Road when he was knocked unconscious by a brick. "We were just sitting targets. There was very little we could do to protect ourselves or anyone around us, let alone stop the violence," he said.

Plastic bullets and gas held

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

CS gas canisters and plastic bullets have been available to London and provincial police forces since the major disorders of 1981, but water cannon have been tested and largely dismissed as impractical in British conditions.

Both the gas and the bullets were first used in Tottenham in the early 1970s and were used in the early 1970s during the riots on the streets of Brixton and Londonderry. The present bullet made of plastic was developed to replace an earlier version made of rubber, considered too dangerous.

Weighing 4.75oz and composed of solid PVC, the bullet, known officially as a baton round, is fired by a special launcher. Although intended to be safer than the larger rubber bullet, use of the plastic round has led to 12 deaths in the past 11 years in Northern Ireland.

Although more than 20,000 rounds are stocked by police forces in Britain, the bullets

have never been fired, but CS canisters have been used both in riot and for flushing gunmen from besieged buildings.

The gas was first used on British streets in August 1981 when the chief constable of Merseyside, Mr Kenneth Oxford, ordered its use during severe rioting in Toxteth.

More than 70 canisters were used and at least two people were injured when police fired the riot cartridges. As a result the Home Office, while declaring that forces should have anti-riot equipment for future disorder, also banned the cartridge and laid down guidelines for the use of CS gas or plastic bullets.

Under the guidelines the equipment can be issued only on the direction of a chief constable or his deputy, and can only then be used on the direction of the local police commander as a last resort where conventional policing has failed, or must by the nature of

the circumstances be likely to fail, and where a chief police officer judges "such action to be necessary because of the risk of loss of life or serious injury or widespread destruction of property."

Where possible a public warning must be given and police are expected to act in accordance with their legal rights.

As a general rule the bullets must not be fired any closer than 25 metres to a crowd. Travelling at 90 feet per second, they should be fired at targets below waist height.

In London, members of Scotland Yard's D11 specialist firearms section, as well as some other officers, are trained in the use of both the bullets and CS gas. The Home Office guidelines require that they can be used only by officers who have received instruction.

However, the gas can be dangerous in confined areas such as a housing estate

Journalists face Tory accusations of bias

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

Television, radio and newspaper journalists are to face pressure from Conservative chiefs for more "balanced" news coverage of government activities.

Mr Norman Tebbit and Mr Jeffrey Archer are spearheading a campaign to prevent what is considered to be "unfair" or "biased" reporting and encourage the coverage of "good news".

Leading party officials, including Mr Harvey Thomas, the new head of press and communications, want to see a change in the kind of news reported with, for example, more coverage given to hospital openings. Jobs created should be reported as well as unemployment figures, they believe. At the weekend, Mr Tebbit clashed more than once with Mr David Dimbleby during an interview on *Panorama* and complained about the lack of balance and failure to present controversial issues such as unemployment in an entirely fair fashion.

Similarly, Mr Archer turned on a radio journalist during an interview on unemployment. Mr Archer asked the interviewer for a reason why training vacancies in an unemployment black spot had not been filled by jobless youngsters. When the journalist said it was for Mr Archer to provide the explanation, the reporter was condemned for displaying "typical BBC reporters' attitude".

Howe in talks on Ulster

By John Winder

High-level ministerial Anglo-Irish talks were held at the Foreign Office in London yesterday. However evidence of any imminent deal between the British and Irish governments over the future of Northern Ireland did not emerge.

The meeting was between Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Mr Peter Barry, Irish Foreign Minister, and Mr Richard Spring, Deputy Prime Minister of Ireland.

Both sides, after the two-and-a-quarter hour meeting, described it as "routine". It was the latest in a series preparing an agreement which is likely to be formulated at a summit, next month, and then to go before the two governments.

That no public announcement about the timing or nature of the new agreement has yet been made will not stop the Northern Ireland Assembly, discussing it today in Belfast. The Democratic Unionists, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, have tabled a motion acceptable to both communities and inviting Mr King to explain how he will put any agreement to the people of Northern Ireland.

Compromise on Nimrod standards

It is unlikely that the disastrous Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft project will be able to reach the RAF's performance targets until well into the 1990s.

So far about £1 billion has been spent on or committed to the 11-aircraft project, which is running several years behind schedule. Negotiations are taking place between the Ministry of Defence and GEC Avionics to reach a fixed-price contract for bringing the aircraft to an initial operating standard which could be acceptable to the RAF.

This performance would, according to Whitehall sources, be in some respects 20-25 per cent below the standards originally specified by the RAF. It is hoped to have aircraft with this lower standard in service by 1987 or 1988.

Once a programme for reaching the lower standard had been agreed, consideration will be given to means of raising the performance closer to the RAF's full requirements.

RAF pilot dies as jets collide

A pilot was killed yesterday when two Jaguar aircraft from RAF Colishall in Norfolk collided in mid-air during a routine training flight over Cumbria, 20 miles south-east of Carlisle. The second pilot ejected and received only slight injuries.

The Ministry of Defence said later that a board of inquiry had been set up to inquire into the accident.

Corrections

In the MORI poll published in *The Times* on Saturday, 61 per cent of Labour supporters thought Mr Kinnoch's new law would help Labour to win the next election, compared with only 19 per cent who thought it would do the opposite.

Saxone's premises at 439 Brixton Road were not damaged in the recent disturbances as stated on October 1. The branch is undergoing modernization.

Stable area but people poorly off

By Colin Hughes

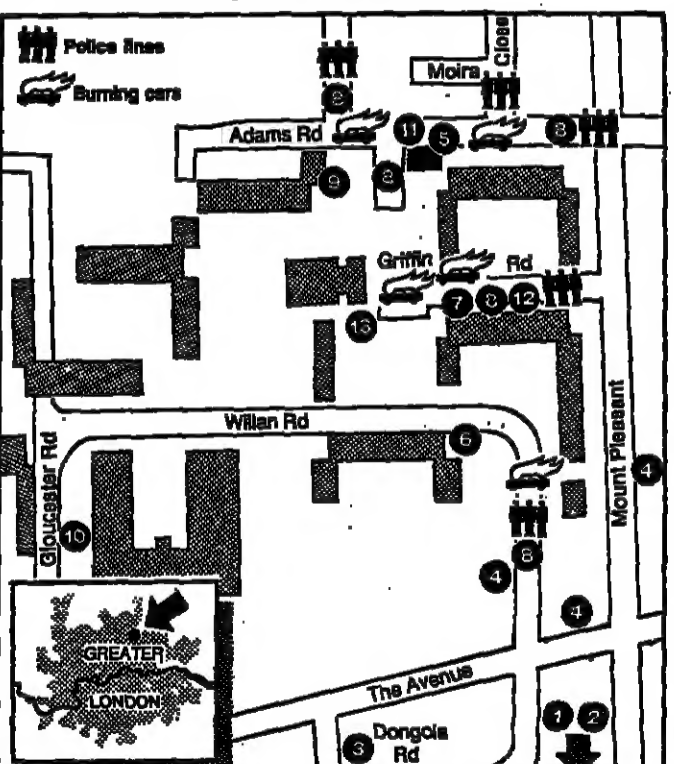
The social map of Broadwater Farm estate, the heart of Sunday night's rioting in Tottenham, shows that it is far from being in the unfortunate league of Britain's most deprived inner city areas.

Unemployment is twice the national average, and nearly one in three of the 3,400 residents of the council estate are ethnic minority-born, according to a detailed analysis of 1981 census returns compiled by CACI Market Analysis Division yesterday, for *The Times*.

Although the seeds of discontent in economic deprivation are present, they are not so severe as in Tooting, Handsworth, or Brixton.

In Brixton, for example, a high proportion of residents are under 25 years old, but Broadwater has a stable population. Among those who are employed, 90 per cent are in full-time employment, which is above the national average. Most strikingly, a higher than usual proportion is in white-collar jobs.

That Broadwater Farm residents are, however, poorly off, is clear from the fact that two-thirds of households have no car.



- 1 Police and community leaders meet Tottenham police station (noon).
- 2 Demonstration outside police station.
- 3 Missile thrown at petrol car; one officer injured.
- 4 Mass of rioters confront police; many officers injured in brick and petrol bomb attack.
- 5 Pitched hour-long battle; house set alight. Repeated police attempts to push back rioters.
- 6 Shop set alight; some looting.
- 7 Shotgun fired at police lines; officers and bystanders hit.
- 8 Co-ordinated counter-offensive by hundreds of rioters. Rioters pinned down in centre of estate.
- 9 Flames seen at foot of tower block.
- 10 Police Constable Keith Blakelock fatally injured by knife (10.15pm).
- 11 Gas explosion, cause unknown.
- 12 More gunfire; one officer hit in the face.
- 13 Police riot squads retake "no-go" area at centre of estate (4.35am).

Notts puts pit wage claim

By Our Labour Editor

The Nottinghamshire area of the National Union of Mine-workers will be seeking a flat rate, basic wage increase and earlier retirement in the separate negotiations it will be holding with the National Coal Board.

A conference of branch officers from throughout the area was told at Mansfield yesterday that both those elements would be in the claim. Previous NUM practice of seeking a percentage increase on basic rates automatically gave more money to higher paid workers.

The conference was told that area leaders would like earlier retirement, ideally as low as 55, to take over from the current government-funded system of redundancy payments, which is due to run out next year.

Belfast strike

Several hundred Civil Servants walked out of the headquarters of Belfast's Department of Health and Social Services yesterday afternoon in a protest strike against staff shortages.

TUC power struggle may affect postal ballots dispute

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

A power struggle is expected to develop next week for the chairmanship of the TUC's employment committee which could have an important bearing on the continuing controversy over government money for postal ballots.

With the TUC coming under increasing pressure to reconsider its three-year-old boycott of state funds for ballots, the committee is expected to divide sharply between those on the left who favour strict adherence to the Wembley conference policy of non-co-operation and those who think a reappraisal is vital to prevent a TUC split.

The issue has been sharpened by the decision of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive to make clear to its one million members that it favours continued acceptance of state funds. The members will vote in a ballot on the issue next month.

One candidate for the chairman's job is expected to be Mr Ken Gill, who will be the standard bearer of hard-left opposition to reforming the Wembley policy and is the present chairman of the TUC.

A leading moderate candidate will be Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Associ-

ation of Professional, Executive, Clerical, and Computer Staff. He would be likely to press for immediate work to be carried out by the TUC to find ways of committing the TUC, at least in future, to modifying its policy so that a split with the AUEW, EETPU and other unions can be avoided.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, which also has been asked by supporters to stand, but is believed not to have decided yet whether to do so.

Job loss fears at National Freight

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Union leaders are being called to a crisis meeting to prevent possible job losses at the National Freight Consortium, the highly profitable transport group bought by its employees from the government nearly four years ago.

The company's parcels division, which includes the National Carriers and Roadline

subsidiaries, is continuing to incur considerable losses. Mr Jack Mather, chief executive of the 24,000-strong consortium, said yesterday that the meeting with union leaders would consider a number of options which might not necessarily mean job losses.

In spite of an overall profit by the company of £28 million last

year, the parcels division lost £8 million and 1,300 workers were made redundant.

The consortium, which has been held up as one of the great successes of the Government's privatization programme, has blamed restrictive practices among National Carriers and Roadline workers for the deficits.

Machine has nose for drugs

By Patricia Clough

A machine designed to "sniff out" drugs hidden on people entering Britain made its experimental debut at Heathrow Airport yesterday. Customs officers hope for the public's patience during the early stages of the trial, at present the machine can confuse heroin vapours with orange juice.

The device, a white gate-way, bigger than the airport security detectors, contains sensors which can detect drug particles in the air around the passengers, even if the drugs - heroin, cocaine and amphetamines - are wrapped in several layers of sealed plastic and clothing.

The prototype, built for £35,000 by scientists from the laboratory of the Government Chemists on the basis of research by the United States Customs, will be tried out at Heathrow for about two months.

It was demonstrated to Mr Ian Goss, Minister of State at the Treasury (whose drug reading was found to be -37), who announced that 150 more customs staff would be hired next year to join

'Tory climbdown' on rebel councillors

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A decision by the Government to pay well over £10 million withheld from Labour councils refusing to set a rate, was "a major climbdown," the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday.

But it was not clear whether the decision would undermine the charges of "wilful misconduct" made by district auditors against councillors in Liverpool and Lambeth.

There was confusion about the fate of the 81 rebel councillors last night as lawyers considered the Government's decision.

The Labour-led Camden council in London could not say whether it would drop a planned action on behalf of several councils challenging the Government's decision to withhold the money.

The Department of Health and Social Security said that the decision to pay was routine, triggered by the fixing of rates by all the councils involved in the abortive Labour rebellion of last winter and spring.

Apert from Lambeth and Liverpool, other councils are at risk from action by district auditors to recover losses

incurred as a result of the rates rebellion.

All members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which said yesterday that it might seek a court declaration that the Government's withholding of payments was unlawful.

The payments are at the heart of the district auditors' cases against Liverpool and Lambeth councillors. Part of each case is that the 81 rebels forfeited interest that they could have secured if the Government money had been paid. But it was not paid because they delayed fixing a rate.

The money now being paid covers rate rebates for housing benefits. Such payments are channelled through councils once they have fixed their rates.

Whatever the legal status of the Government's decision to pay the money it withheld, it is certain to prolong the process of surcharges - and banning from office of the 81 rebels. Their appeals against the auditors' charges may not be heard until next year.

Journalists face Tory accusations of bias

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

Journalists are being accused of bias by Tory MPs. The Conservative Party has accused the press of bias in its coverage of the government. Norman Tebbit, a Tory MP, said that the press was "biased against the government". He said that the press was "biased against the government" and that it was "biased against the government".

Howe in talks on Ulster

By John Winder

James Haughey, the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, is in talks with British officials in London. The talks are about the situation in Northern Ireland. Haughey is expected to return to Ireland soon.

Selective curbs on Sunday trading urged to save the corner shops

Proposals for restricted Sunday trading as an alternative to government plans to sweep away all restraints were outlined yesterday by the Keep Sunday Special Coalition.

The proposals include allowing shops with less than five employees to sell any food and drink up to 1pm on Sunday. Such shops would have to display a large notice specifying all goods sold on Sunday.

The Coalition also wants a new set of definitions of key words in the 1950 Shops Act, and clearer regulations for mobile traders. It urges stiffer penalties, claiming the present £1,000 fine for illegal trading is inadequate.

Lord Brentford, chairman of the coalition, said the Government has so far ignored any alternatives to Sunday trading, even though 10 European

countries had restricted trading. A coalition survey on Sunday trading disputes the Government's view that illegal opening was widespread.

The survey, *Illegal Sunday Trading in England*, found only 1.3 per cent of 12,000 shops deliberately flouted Sunday trading laws, while 92 per cent of the shops surveyed were closed on Sundays.

Dr Michael Schluter, director of the Jubilee Centre, a research group which conducted the survey, said: "The Government's claims that shoppers need seven days a week trading hours falls apart."

It was ridiculous to abolish Sunday trading restrictions for all-out trading when less than two per cent of shops were flouting the law, he said.

Mr Leslie Seemey, director

general of the National Chamber of Trade which is a member of the coalition, said that if Sunday trading went ahead the traditional corner shop would be put out of business in the battle against supermarkets.

He said the chamber's 200,000 members totally opposed deregulating Sunday trading and warned prices and local authorities' rates would rise.

A leaflet, *Keep Sunday Special*, inviting the public to contact MPs, was launched yesterday by the campaigners along with a booklet, *Sunday Trading: How to Tidy up the Law*.

Dr Schluter said the Jubilee Centre and the Keep Sunday Special Coalition would continue to pressure Conservative MPs to oppose the proposed government legislation.

"At least 120 Tory MPs strongly opposed full Sunday trading. It is an issue that could seriously embarrass the Government," he said.

The *Illegal Sunday Trading* survey, conducted between April and August, this year, covered 44 country and city centres in England and Wales.

It found illegal Sunday trading was much higher in Greater London, 15.7 per cent of shops surveyed, compared with elsewhere.

Many offenders were general foodstores, 44 per cent; DIY/home improvement stores, 18 per cent; furniture, 9 per cent; and china, glass and gifts, 7 per cent.

However, the survey did not cover DIY and garden centres in out-of-town areas.

Members of the Keep Sunday Special Coalition include the Association of Independent Retailers, the British Hardware Federation, the British Independent Grocers Association, and the Board for Social Responsibility of the Church of England.

Sunday Trading: How to Tidy up the Law (Jubilee Centre, 114 Barbican Road, Cambridge, CB3 9LH, £1.20, plus 30p postage. The Keep Sunday Special leaflet is also available from the centre).

Drive on thefts from shops

By Derek Harris

A pilot scheme aimed at slashing the rising level of theft from shops was started in Luton, Bedfordshire, yesterday. It is expected to be extended to other parts of the county.

Store theft is estimated to cost more than £1 billion a year, with the worst problems seen mostly in economically depressed areas or in those with largely transient populations.

A new way of tackling the situation, with the emphasis on prevention rather than apprehension of thieves, is being conducted by a national steering committee backed by leading retail chains.

Luton's main shopping area, centred on its Arundale Shopping Centre, will strengthen security measures and about 3,000 store staff will get special training. The campaign will also aim to involve the public.

Shoes with plastic sold as leather

Shops are selling shoes marked as having real leather uppers, but which are mostly plastic, according to consumer watchdogs. They say that many shoes marked as being real leather have just a thin layer of leather sandwiched between two layers of plastic. Often the outside layer was grained to look like leather.

Mr Michael Hillburn, chairman of the West Midlands consumer services committee, said yesterday that checks on high street stores had shown that such plastic-coated shoes included those priced at more than £30.

He said: "Shoes made like this are known in the trade as 'leathers'. We feel that they should change the label so that people know what they are buying."

Mr Hillburn said the committee had written to the shoe industry claiming they were flexible and allow the feet to "breathe". We feel that they should change the label so that people know what they are buying.

Further growth in the private

Private medicine 'facing crisis'

By Thomson Prentice

Private medical care in London is facing a crisis in spite of difficulties within the National Health Service that might make it a more attractive alternative, a report published yesterday said.

Plans to build new private hospitals have been abandoned and many are half empty because their growth has outpaced demand, the report, commissioned by the Greater London Council, said.

It added that "American companies whose approach to patient care has more in common with the Kentucky Fried Chicken chain" were poised to take over some

hospitals from their present charity owners.

As the private health market became more competitive, "chain" companies would look for further ways to supplement their revenues, and it was unlikely that individually run hospitals would survive unless they had strong links with consultants with large private practices.

"Despite mounting health service waiting lists, hospital closures and the increasing downwardness of health service facilities, government support for private medicine has been less generous than the private sector expected."

Further growth in the private

sector would require government intervention to prevent the deeper penetration of American capital. The final result may be the creation of a two-tier health sector and reduced access to health care for most Londoners, the report concluded.

BUFA Hospitals, the independent hospitals group, said yesterday that the report ignored the growing amount of co-operation between the private sector and the National Health Service.

Commercial Medicine in London by Ben Griffiths and Geoff Rayner (Greater London Council Industry and Employment Branch; no price given).

Revamp for South Bank complex

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

A new look for the South Bank arts complex, designed to bring back the Festival of Britain spirit was unveiled yesterday.

The South Bank board, which will control the complex after the abolition of the Greater London Council, disclosed tentative plans for an extensive redesign of the Queen Elizabeth II and Royal Festival Halls and the Hayward Gallery. These would sweep away the raised walkways and stained exterior concrete to create a ground-level development topped by a transparent glass "umbrella".

The idea is contained in a feasibility study commissioned from Mr Terry Farrell, the architect, which envisages a new children's museum on the South Bank and an enclosed link between the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Hayward Gallery.

But Mr Ronald Grierson, the executive chairman of the new board, emphasized yesterday that Mr Farrell's proposals were a preliminary study.

The scheme also faces serious financial difficulties. It had not yet been costed, and the board insisted that it had to be paid for by the private sector.

Mr Grierson praised the "flair and imagination" of the GLC in re-vitalizing the South Bank in recent years.

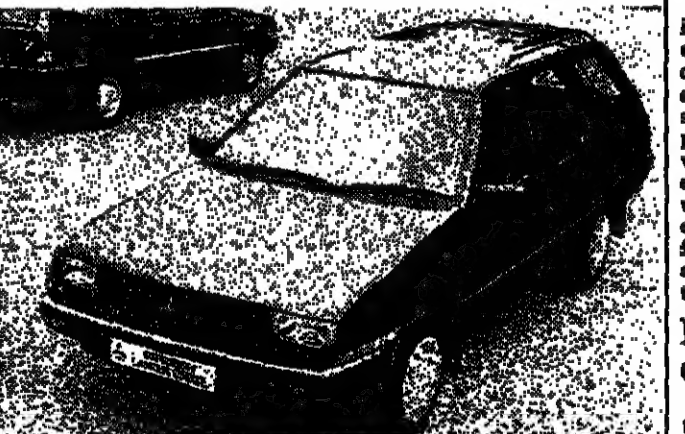
The board wanted to give the area "a more or less permanent air of festival".

But he also confirmed that the board will not take over running the complex unless it receives a substantial increase in government funds.

At present, the budget is expected to be £5.9 million but the board and the Arts Council believe that £11.5 million will be needed in its first year.

Mr Grierson confirmed that the board will not adopt the GLC's policy of insisting that performers sign declarations promising not to perform in South Africa.

In response to a question from Mr Bernard Levin, he said the board had no intention of continuing the policy.



The Mitsubishi Lancer Estate that is arriving in Britain.

Japanese estate car takes on the Escort

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A Japanese competitor to the best-selling Ford Escort and Vauxhall Astra estate cars is just reaching the British market.

The Mitsubishi Lancer Estate has a higher than normal roof line to increase its carrying capacity, but is said to have the handling and comfort of a normal front-wheel-drive family saloon.

Two versions are being imported, the Lancer 1500 GLX with a 1.5 petrol engine

costs £6,629 and the Lancer 1800 GL with a 1.8 litre diesel is £7,239.

The newcomer is a compromise between the new generation of high-roof vehicles, such as the Renault Espace carrying up to seven passengers, and the traditional five-seat estate based on low-roof saloons.

Mitsubishi claims that the Lancer's load-carrying capacity has not been sacrificed to aerodynamic efficiency.

underline imbalance at Westminster with only 25 women MPs, out of 650, voted in by an electorate which is 52 per cent female.

The increase in the number of women candidates at recent elections gave some comfort to those seeking a more equal distribution of seats. But the figures are deceptive. While far more are standing, there has been little change in the number elected.

In 1983 there was a surge in

the number of women standing, to 276 out of 2,579 candidates. Yet because many were fighting impossible odds only 23 women were returned. Since then Mrs Ann Clwyd and Mrs Ann Bottomley have won by-elections. In 1945 only 87 women stood, but 24 won seats.

The pattern since the Second World War of between 17 and 28 women MPs looks likely to be repeated at the next election. So far 22 women have been



Mr Gower (centre back) with his film-fun figures (left to right): Marlene Dietrich, Clark Gable, Charlie Chaplin, Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire, Judy Garland, Marilyn Monroe, Stan Laurel, Oliver Hardy and Humphrey Bogart.

Farm auction awaits the fairground film stars

By Robin Young

Marilyn Monroe and a galaxy of Hollywood film stars are about to come under a fast-track auctioneer's hammer on a farm in Wiltshire. Marilyn is the most recent addition to a collection of film fun figures which formerly toured

northern fairgrounds with an admission price of 3d.

They are to be auctioned, with about a thousand other curiosities collected by Mr Grierson Gower and his partner, Mr Malcolm Gilksten, at Brillscote Farm, Lea, near Malmesbury, on

October 21 and 22.

The farm's barns and outbuildings are crammed with weird items. The Hollywood collection, Mr Gower says, is almost ordinary by comparison with the highlight of a previous sale: a collection of waxwork freaks led by

"the candle-headed Chinaman" with a hole in his skull which he used as a candlestick.

The freaks, about 15 in all suffering most of the imaginable deformities, fetched about £4,000 when sold to a Swiss museum.

Pothole debut for M25

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Traffic was delayed for five hours when a six-inch deep pothole appeared yesterday in the new Reigate to Wisley section of the M25 within 24 hours of its opening.

The hole, about 18 inches by 10 inches on the Leatherhead by-pass section meant that the two central lanes of the westbound carriageway had to be cordoned off while Surrey County Council carried out emergency repairs.

The section was built by Balfour Beatty under a separate contract from that for the concrete road to the east where cracks have caused delays for several months.

A possible cause for the pothole was a bubble or blister in the tarmacadam below the surface being opened up when traffic passed over it.

Survey police said the hole was big enough to throw a car off its line, or someone off their motor-cycle.

According to local observers, cars were "jumping into the air" when they hit the hole.

Several complaints were made by motorists to the police.

However, delays continue on the adjoining section while more than 20 cracks in the concrete surface are repaired. Each crack could take up to five weeks to repair. The repairs are being dealt with under the terms of the building contract between the Department of Transport and the contractors, Birse-Farr.

Adjudication by the consulting engineers, WS Atkins, will decide to what extent the cracks were caused by the department's new concrete specification, introduced when preparatory work was already well advanced; and to what extent, if any, through defective workmanship on the part of the contractors. Damages of up to £50,000 for each week of delay could be levied on the contractors by the department.

BR's new rail crack detectors

New ultrasonic crack detectors are to be introduced by British Rail after the death of a passenger in a train derailed by a fatigue crack at the end of a rail.

Two custom-built detector trains with the latest ultrasonic devices will be able to detect smaller cracks and give earlier warning of cracked rails than present equipment, reducing the number of derailments through broken rails that have caused concern to British Rail for some time.

Their introduction is in line with recommendations from the government inspector, Major A. G. B. King, after a death and three serious injuries when a five-coach train from Aberdeen to Inverness was derailed in February 1983.

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School employers' chief to see Joseph

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Mrs Nicky Harrison, leader of the employers' side in the teachers' pay dispute, is to meet Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, this morning before he leaves for the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool.

Mrs Harrison, who is chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities' education committee, said last night that she was responding to an invitation from Sir Keith.

She will tell him what happened last Friday at the meeting of the employers' side of the Burnham committee when she used her casting vote to change the employers' tactics in the pay dispute. Until then, the employers had agreed with Sir Keith that any settlement of this year's pay claim should be attached to reforms in conditions of service and in salary structure.

She will also ask Sir Keith to clarify his position on the £1.25 billion package he has offered for reorganizing teachers' salaries. He has insisted since August that agreement on that package had to be reached by October 11. Now, however, after a Cabinet decision last Thursday, he appears to have changed his mind.

Mrs Harrison will also be asking the Secretary of State about extra money for midday supervision costs. Originally Sir Keith said that had to be part of

the £1.25 billion, but he now appears to be willing to review that decision.

The biggest union for head teachers is to ballot its members in Manchester on whether they should take industrial action in the "obscene graffiti" dispute at Poundswick High School, Wythenshawe.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said today that ballot forms had been sent to the 220 heads and deputy heads of the union's Manchester branch.

They are being asked if they want to strike for half a day, a full day or indefinitely. The forms are to be returned by tomorrow.

Mr Hart said the union had taken this unprecedented step because it wanted to show support for the teachers in the school and because of the implication for all schools in the authority.

Forty-seven staff at Poundswick have been suspended by the education committee for refusing to teach five boys who allegedly daubed obscene slogans on a wall. The five were suspended last term but an education subcommittee said the boys should be readmitted.

Mr Hart said he found it incomprehensible for an authority to restore the pupils to school and fail to appreciate the impossible position in which that put the head, governors and staff.

Examination guidelines for 16-year-olds are set

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

New "grade criteria" which will change the nature of the examination taken by 16-year-olds in England and Wales were published yesterday by the Secondary Examinations Council.

The criteria, which have been produced so far for eight subjects, are a direct result of the speech made by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in Sheffield in January last year, when he said that pupils should be examined for what they could do rather than how they compared with one another.

They will not affect the new GCSE examination until 1990 at the earliest. Sir William Cockcroft, chairman and chief executive of the council, said yesterday: "At the moment children are in a competitive market with one child against another, but we're trying to move to a situation in which the child is set against known standards." The analogy should be with a swimming or driving test, he said.

Sir William, a mathematician and chairman of the Cockcroft committee which proposed a radical reappraisal of the way

mathematics was taught, said that under the new criteria, mathematics would be less a question of getting a right and wrong answer and more of being able to interpret everyday problems.

The draft criteria, produced by working parties, cover physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, craft, design and technology, French, mathematics and English. They are going out for consultation to examination boards, subject associations and teaching and local authority associations.

Sir William said that they should be seen as the next step after the development of the national criteria, which form the basis for the new 16-plus examination, which will be taken for the first time in 1988.

Payroll appeal

Andrew Walker, aged 31, a corporal in The Royal Scots who was jailed for life with a recommendation that he serve a minimum of 30 years for the murder and robbery of an Army payroll team near Glencorse Barracks, Midlothian, is appealing against conviction.

When Mrs Thatcher was made Prime Minister many women were delighted. But they see her style of government now and her total refusal to promote women as unhelpful," she said.

More women MPs would mean more consensus, she believes. They would not stand for the point-scoring, the interminable debates and filibustering that characterizes the House at present.

But it is also unlikely there will be sufficient women in the House after the next general election to push through changes in the way it is run.

Miss Sue Stapely, its chair-

man, is optimistic that more women will be returned at the next election, unless there is a Conservative landslide. She has been picked as SDP candidate for Chertsey and Walton, where Mr Geoffrey Pattie enjoys a Conservative majority of 15,699.

"When Mrs Thatcher was made Prime Minister many women were delighted. But they see her style of government now and her total refusal to promote women as unhelpful," she said.

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Children's spree led to arrest

Two brothers went on a spending spree at their school when they discovered £58,900 in their fathers briefcase. Mr Justice Nolan, sitting in the High Court in Bristol, was told yesterday.

Police were called when the money spread around the school "like it was Christmas". Mr Rupert Bursell for Mr Brian Hunt, the father of the boys, said.

When detectives traced the cash to Mr Hunt, he was arrested, locked in cells and refused permission to see a solicitor while officers questioned him about the money which was a loan to buy bankrupt stock.

Mr Hunt, of Barton Buildings, Bath, is suing Mr Ronald Broome, Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset, and Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, for alleged unlawful arrest, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

The hearing continues today.

Slimming doctor's challenge

The Harley Street slimming expert, Dr Sidney Gee, aged 64, launched a High Court challenge yesterday to the way in which disciplinary proceedings are being brought against him by the General Medical Council. He is seeking to confine and define the scope of the inquiry.

In May, Dr Gee, won more than £100,000 libel damages from the BBC over a *That's Life* programme.

He is alleged to have supplied drugs to patients without adequately examining them, without adequate information about their medical history and without consulting their doctors.

Dr Gee is seeking an order requiring the president of the GMC to order amendments to the charges against him and a declaration that the charges as set out are unlawful under the GMC's rules, contrary to natural justice and unfairly prejudicial.

The hearing continues today.

WHAT IS THE FRENCH TOWN OF CONDOM NOTED FOR?

A. Its cathedral?

B. Its sparse population?

C. Its gastronomic delights?

D. Its liquid assets?

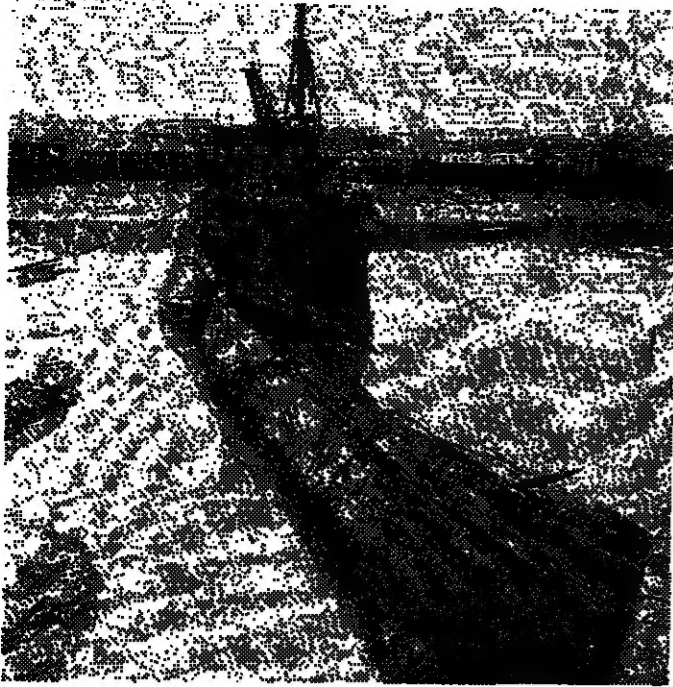
ANSWER:

Cathedral and its confit de canard, but it is also known for its fine the home of Jeanne Armande (condemned, pop 8,000) is

JANNEAU

Very old Armagnac Brandy

Councils capture conservation awards



Derelict nineteenth-century docks in the heart of Hull before and after their development into the 350-berth Hull Marina. "All the work was carried out against the unrelenting action of the river Humber", the judges said in awarding the "exciting project" a commendation.



By John Young

Riverside Park, Liverpool, the scene of the 1985 International Garden Festival, has earned Merseyside Development Corporation one of the two first prizes in this year's annual conservation awards scheme sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The park, described by the judges as "a most impressive scheme, brilliantly executed and giving obvious pleasure to thousands", was placed first in the category reserved for land reclaimed for recreational use.

In the other category, covering reclamation for agriculture, horticulture or forestry, the top prize went to Durham County Council for the restoration of the Doerness Valley, which had been extensively scarred and left derelict by opencast mining.

The awards were presented last night by Sir Peter Harrop, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment. Local authorities won five of the six national awards

'Industry should copy example of the trail-setters'

and a further 30 commendations. They were described by Mr Paul Orchard-Lisle, the institution's president, and Mr Charles Douglas-Home, editor of *The Times*, as "trail-setters", whose example should be copied by industrialists and developers whose businesses disrupted the landscape.

Deerness Valley, at one time occupied by 13 collieries, a brickworks and 10 opencast sites, was described by the judges as "a pre-eminent entry for the scale of the reclamation, the diversity of the problems that had to be overcome, the skill of the solutions arrived at, the perseverance of the restoration work and the good economic grazing land that had resulted".

The other main prizewinners were Shropshire County Council, for the conversion of an abandoned Army camp at Park Hall, Oswestry, to agricultural and amenity use; Easington District Council, for the reclamation of Shotton colliery, Peterlee; South Staffordshire District Council, for the transformation of 61 hectares of derelict colliery land into a country park; and West Lothian District Council, for the creation of an outdoor recreational complex from 35 hectares of derelict land which included a spoilheap, mine-shafts and a silted-up lake bed.

The judges were Brigadier T. F. J. Collins, of the Association of County Councils, Mr Richard Harris, of *The Times*, and Mr Michael Wright, publisher of *Country Life*.

AWARD WINNERS
Agriculture, horticulture or forestry: 1. Durham County Council, Deerness Valley, Co Durham; 2. Shropshire County Council, Oswestry; 3. Easington District Council, Shotton colliery, Peterlee, Co Durham.

COMMENDATIONS
Home Counties South: Southwater Country Park, Horsham, West Sussex; The Downs Link, West Sussex; Thameside Walk, Thamesmead.

Wales: Hendre Farm, Pen-coed, Bridgend.
West Midlands: Jamage colliery, Newcastle-under-Lyme, BSA Project, Small Heath, Birmingham; Chatterley Whitfield, Stoke-on-Trent; Bishops Bowl Lakes, Bishops Cleeve, Leamington.
North-west: Mosses Gate Country Park, Farnworth, Bolton; St Helen's Canal, Warrington; St Michael's Jubilee Golf Course, Widnes; Lowca, Whitehaven, Cumbria; Southport Street, St Helen's; Waterhead, Oldham.

Northern Ireland: Temple Lake, Greenmount Trail, Greenmount, Agricultural College, Antrim.
Scotland: Black Cart Lades, Johnstone, Renfrew; Sheriff Brae, Leith; Loanhead, Ramsey, Midlothian; Bogburn, West Lothian.
North-east: Sheepfold, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland; Pegwood colliery heap, Morpeth; Littleton and Pitington collieries, Durham City.

Yorkshire and Humberside: Ackworth, Brackenhill, Wakefield; Hemsworth colliery, Fitzwilliam, West Yorkshire; Rochdale Canal, Todmorden; Hull Marina, Kings-ton-upon-Hull; Toad Holes Beck Park, Oakthorpe, Bradford.
East Midlands: Grin Low, Buxton; Royal Ordnance Factory, Ranskill; Mill Lakes, Nottinghamshire.

Home Counties North: Sandy Lane, Wetherby, London's Canal and GLC's Canal Way Parks Project.
South-west: Raynes Country Park, Somerset; Keynes, Bridgwater Dock, Northgate, Bridgwater; Holcombe Park, Paignton.

Miners' strike aftermath

Chief constable to decide if prosecution of 98 men should go ahead

By Craig Seton

The fate of almost 100 men still awaiting trial in Nottinghamshire on riot or unlawful assembly charges arising out of incidents during the miners' strike will be decided by Mr Charles McLachlan, the County's Chief Constable, in discussions with legal advisers this week.

Although 440 men were charged with riot, unlawful assembly or both in Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire at the height of the dispute, no jury has returned a "guilty" verdict.

The first Nottinghamshire trial lasted three months, cost £500,000, and ended two weeks ago in acquittals for 18 men alleged to have rioted after a miners' rally at Mansfield last May. Forty policemen were hurt.

A second failed to start when the prosecution dropped unlawful assembly charges against 19 men alleged to have been part of a mass picket outside Babington colliery, Nottingham. The defendants agreed to be bound over to keep the peace.

Seven more trials are pending, three to deal with a further 36 men said to have been at Mansfield, and 24 said to have been involved in the Babington picket. The remainder, a total of 38 men are accused of unlawful assembly during mass pickets at Warsop, Silverhill, Harworth and Manton collieries last year.

Mr McLachlan, who took the decision to charge the Mansfield defendants with riot and affray, said: "The offence is very difficult to prove. I accept that. The acquittals in the Mansfield trial have obviously been of effect. I must have regard to the likelihood of obtaining convictions, and with the help of legal advice we are giving consideration to the outstanding trials".

In Nottinghamshire, only 11 men have admitted unlawful assembly, receiving suspended sentences and fines, and a further nine have received suspended sentences and fines for affray.

Mr Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, also encountered difficulties in prosecution attempts to secure convictions. Three trials at Sheffield Crown Court, lasting more than 100 days, produced no riot or unlawful assembly convictions of striking miners alleged to have taken part either in clashes outside the Orgreave coking plant, near Sheffield, or a demonstration by 1,000 miners outside the CB headquarters in Doncaster, at which members of staff were assaulted.

Mr Wright accepted that convictions were unlikely, and halted proceedings which were pending. As a result, 220 men alleged to have been part of some of the most violent scenes during the dispute walked free, including 95 men alleged to have been involved in the Orgreave incident on June 18, 1984, when thousands of pickets clashed with policemen in riot gear.

The net result of prosecution cases in South Yorkshire was

that 67 men were bound over to keep the peace.

The cases have provoked disagreement between those involved in bringing and prosecuting the charges, which carry the maximum penalty of life imprisonment, and solicitors for the defence, who have claimed that the chief constables had become politically motivated in their charging policy, in an attempt to break the miners' strike.

Mr Wright admitted that there had been a "paucity" of evidence in the Orgreave cases, caused by the huge workload of the evidence-gathering team, the need for officers to make speedy statements, the lapse of time between the incidents and the trials, and the sheer logistics of the exercise which involved officers from many forces.

While the prosecution acknowledged that the defence of alleged rioters had been well planned, there were complaints that the defence, through its right to object to up to three jurors for each defendant, were able to get a sympathetic jury.

According to the prosecution, identification was frequently the most significant difficulty.

Mr Wright said that the Orgreave cases did not succeed because of the inability of the prosecution to establish beyond

reasonable doubt that the individuals charged had, in fact, been involved.

Mrs Gareth Peirce, a solicitor from London who represented accused men in the Orgreave and Mansfield cases, disagreed. "The trials failed for the same reason: there was no basis for the evidence," he said.

"In the Mansfield case, there were lay witnesses and not one single person gave evidence in terms of the statements which were taken at the time. In the Orgreave case, the defence insisted that a police video taken at the time should be produced, and it completely supported the defence version of what happened. The charge of riot was used to make a public example of people, as a device to assist in breaking the strike".

Dr David Ritchie, chief solicitor for the prosecution in Nottinghamshire, said that the chief constable had taken legal advice early in the dispute, as violence began to increase, about the range of charges that were available to him.

"I had no qualms about using riot charges. It would not be true at all to say that decisions were made or inspired by any central agency, there were no political decisions. The chief constable wanted to preserve the peace and decisions were made locally," he said.

SHEFFIELD CROWN COURT

Incident	Number of defendants	Charge	Result
Orgreave, May 31, 1984	10	Unlawful assembly	Jan 85: Eight not guilty, 14-day trial. Sept 85: two evidence offered against two.
Orgreave, June 1, 1984	19	Unlawful assembly	April 85: All not guilty. All bound over, £200 for one year. Four-day trial.
Orgreave, June 18, 1984	15	Riot	May 85: All not guilty, 48-day trial. August 85: No evidence offered against 80 men (40 riot, 40 unlawful assembly). May 85: All not guilty, 48-day trial.
Coalhouse, Doncaster, June 1984	15	Riot and unlawful assembly	July 85: Eight bound over, £100 for one year. Two-day hearing.
Unlawful assembly, July 1984	13	Unlawful assembly	Aug 85: All bound over, £50 for six months, one-day hearing.
Brodsworth pit, Oct 1984	17	Unlawful assembly	Sept 85: All bound over £100 for one year. One-day hearing.
Armthorpe pit, Aug 1984	20	Unlawful assembly	Sept 85: Only three bound over, £100 for one year. One-day hearing.
Rossington pit, Nov 1984	10	Riot	Sept 85: All not guilty. One-day hearing.
Orgreave, June 6, 1984	23	Riot and unlawful assembly	

NOTTINGHAM CROWN COURT

Incident	Number of defendants	Charge	Result
Pleasley colliery, April 1984	4	Unlawful assembly	Jan 85: Plead guilty, suspended sentences and fines. Two-day hearing.
Mansfield rally, May 14, 1984	18	Riot and affray	Sept 85: All not guilty, 56-day trial.
Warsop colliery, July 1984	9	Unlawful assembly and affray	All guilty affray. Suspended sentences, fines, youth custody.
Babington colliery, July 1984	19	Unlawful assembly	Sept 85: All bound over, £100 for one year; charges dropped.
Cuckney colliery, August 1984	7	Unlawful assembly	July 85: All pleaded guilty, suspended sentences, fines.

TRIALS PENDING NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Incident	Number of defendants	Charge	Result
Mansfield rally, May 14, 1984	36	Riot and affray	Charges against 88 men already dropped
Babington colliery, July 1984	24	Unlawful assembly	
Warsop colliery, July 1984	13	Unlawful assembly	
Silverhill/Harworth collieries, August 1984	9	Unlawful assembly	
Harworth colliery, August 1984	8	Unlawful assembly	
Manton colliery, August 1984	8	Unlawful assembly	

Ridley challenge on GLC lorry ban

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday launched his Court of Appeal attempt to force the GLC to hold a public inquiry before passing a London night and weekend ban on heavy lorries.

He is asking Lord Justice Oliver, sitting with Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe, to overturn the ruling of Mr Justice McNeill in the High Court in July which approved the ban.

He said that, in issuing a direction last February that the ban could not be implemented without a public inquiry, Mr Ridley had acted "illegally, irrationally and unreasonably" and had exceeded his powers under the Road Traffic (Regulations) Act, 1984.

Yesterday, Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for the minister, told the Court of Appeal that Mr Ridley had intervened because he considered it unsatisfactory for the GLC to implement the ban without a public inquiry.

He said the ban had widespread commercial, environmental and transport implications affecting the interests not only of people living in London but also of those in adjacent areas. It had strong support, but "there are also those very strongly against it".

The ban, which comes into force on December 16, will stop lorries over 16.5 metric tons with certain exceptions, from using most roads in London between 9pm and 7am on weekdays, after 1pm on Saturdays and all day on Sunday.

The hearing continues today.

Labour wants campaign on crime prevention

By John Winder

It was more important to look seriously at how to prevent crime than to crack down on criminals. Mr Christopher Smith, Labour MP for Islington South and Finsbury, said yesterday, at the launch of a paper by the Labour Campaign for Criminal Justice.

The document, which is intended to offer a coherent alternative to the Conservative law and order record, calls for implementation of a comprehensive social policy; more investment via local authorities; more support for established tenants' and residents' organisations; the need for local authorities to develop crime prevention strategies and greater accountability of the police and development of

Strike over Vauxhall imports

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Unions at Vauxhall's car plant at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, are staging a one-day strike today in protest at the failure of General Motors Corporation, the parent company, to increase production in Britain and reduce imports from West Germany and Spain.

Up to 3,000 workers are expected to take part to draw attention to the American company's failure to honour repeated assurances that it would share its sales success by creating more jobs in Britain.

In the past five years GM's share of the British car market has more than doubled, from 8.5 per cent in 1981 to 17.3 per cent in the first half of this year, but the increased sales are accounted for almost entirely by imports from its European car plants.

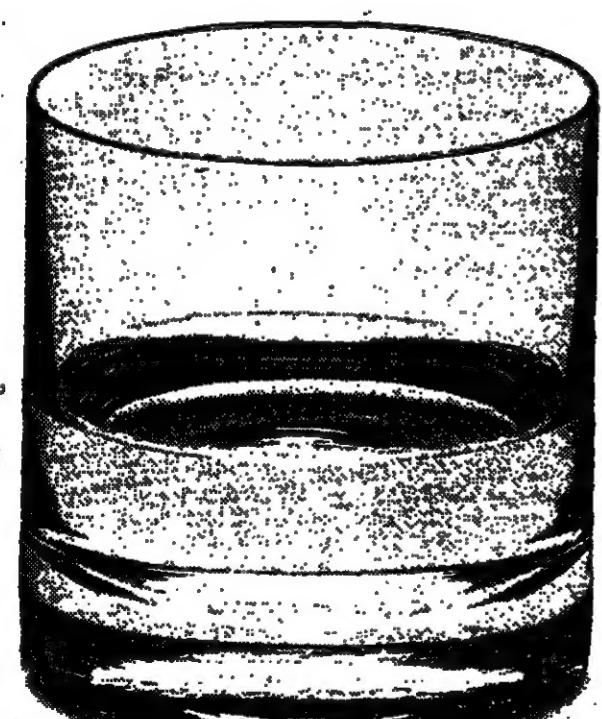
The unions are upset by an apparent change in strategy which they say is downgrading the plant into a van factory. Production of a van based on the Astra car has increased since the beginning of the year.

Tory MP to stand down

Sir Edward Gardner, QC, aged 73 Conservative MP for Fylde and chairman of the Commons home affairs select committee, will not stand at the next general election, he told his constituency party last night.

The Lancashire constituency is one of the safest Conservative seats in the country and at the 1979 general election Sir Edward was returned with the largest majority of any parliamentary candidate in Britain.

"Last night something special happened on the way to Phoenix."



As every British business traveller knows, the Americans make drinks the way God built the north face of the Eiger. A wall of ice.

So I was more than a little surprised on a recent American Airlines flight when I asked for a glass of whisky and got exactly that.

Scotch whisky. Not Bourbon. No ice.

Not even a miniature umbrella for decoration.

A pleasant surprise on a long and tiring business trip to some of America's more remote outposts, where much of the time in the air was spent in difficult negotiations with clients.

When, a little while later, the same stewardess asked whether I would like another drink, my curiosity got the better of me.

"How did you know about the ice?"

She smiled, and then

said, "I couldn't help over-

hearing your accent.

You're English, aren't you?"

Us flight attendants

have to go through a very tough training course where

they taught us all about ice and the English."

She was so charming I didn't have the heart to tell

her I was a Scot.

Duncan McAusland, British Businessman.

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It is a fact that many patients owe their lives to their Optometrists.

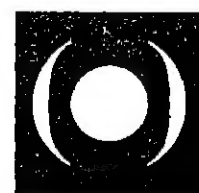
An Optometrist is a professional in

sight care, not a salesman. If you don't need a prescription, you won't get one.

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Socialists lose half their seats in Portuguese poll shake-up

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The results of Portugal's general elections mean a big political shake-up, with the Socialists forced into opposition after losing almost half their parliamentary strength and a new populist-style movement mustering 45 new MPs.

But the surprises of Sunday's poll appear to have only complicated the political scene even further. Dr Mario Soares, the veteran Socialist, and Professor Diogo Freitas, his rival on the right, have both suffered setbacks in their campaigns to become President in next January's election.

Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva, the Social Democrat leader who scored a personal triumph, was faced yesterday with forming a minority government based on only 29 per cent of the vote. The abstention rate of almost 25 per cent was the highest in any national elections since the 1974 revolution.

Widespread disenchantment with politics among the Portuguese was expressed partly by abstentions but also by a large transfer of votes from the Socialists to the new Democratic Renewal Party, which President Eanes will lead when he ceases to be head of state in the new year.

Only about 70,000 votes separated the new party from the Socialists.

The results show the Socialists paying a far higher price than expected for two years in government, administering economic medicine difficult for the working classes in Western Europe's poorest nation to swallow. The Social Democrats' gamble in ending their coalition with the Socialists was rewarded by the middle classes.

The extent of the Socialists' defeat and the underlying social reasons for it are also a warning for Spain's Socialist Government facing general elections next year. Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has no Eanes movement threatening his flanks, however.

The Socialists' support in Portugal dropped from 36 per cent of the vote in the 1983 general election to 20 per cent on Sunday, and in Lisbon they were pushed into fourth place.

An uncertain epoch now dawns for the Socialists, who after saving the armed forces revolution from a communist take-over has formed three governments, each plagued by severe economic problems.

Dr Soares's style of governing - making rash promises and showing a growing insensitivity to ordinary people's day-to-day problems - was rejected by the voters. The Eanes party ably exploited these weaknesses during a campaign in which the President's wife played the star role.

The Communists failed to harvest the protest vote against the Government's austerity measures. They won only 15 per cent of the vote, their worst performance since 1976. They retained strongholds only in the Alentejo.

The two successful parties on Sunday, the Social Democrats and Democratic Renewal, have no European equivalents. Professor Cavaco, aged 46, a York University economics graduate of humble origin, has taken the Social Democrats clearly right of centre, and the Eanes party is essentially a personal vehicle.



Children dancing on the roofs of buses in Soweto during the funeral of a schoolboy shot dead a few days before.

Mandela cancer denied

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Jailed South African black nationalist leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, is not suffering from cancer, a spokesman for the Prisons Department said (Reuters reports).

He said his statement was being issued following speculation in the local media about the health of Mr Mandela, aged 67, who was behind bars for more than 20 years.

A lawyer for Mr Mandela said last week that his client, leader of the outlawed African National Congress, would have surgery within two weeks.

The prisons spokesman said "high-level" medical tests had established Mr Mandela was suffering from prostatism. Family members who visited him last month said his enlarged prostate might have to be removed.

America's conservatives: 2

Aiming for the big prize

In a second and concluding article on America's conservative movement, Michael Binyon, Washington Correspondent, reports on the diverse groups that belong to it.

American conservatives were dismissed as a fringe group of little political significance for so long that their eventual access to power found both them and the country unprepared. Many of those appointed in the flush of President Reagan's 1980 victory were unable to match their ideological zeal with wisdom and experience, and a fair number did not prove up to the job, the most notable being Mr James Watt, the former Interior Secretary, and Mrs Anne Burford, former head of the Environmental Protection Agency, who both resigned in ignominy.

Those that remain, however, have now been in government for almost five years. They are learning to outmanoeuvre the hated pragmatism of older, less doctrinaire Republicans. Within sight of their promised revolution in the body politic and American society, they have also gone a long way in creating a governing elite of committed conservatives with both experience and solid intellectual underpinnings from which any future administration must draw its appointments.

Today's conservative movement is a coalition whose members come from very different spheres, apparently held together only by visceral anti-communism, personal loyalty to President Reagan and the need for unity in government. Those with the strongest credentials are the old-fashioned right-wing Republicans who supported Senator Barry Goldwater for President in 1964, and political colleagues of Mr Reagan from his days as Governor of California.

Neo-conservatives, mostly former liberal, Jewish refugees from the Democratic Party, have contributed the greatest intellectual respectability to conservatism today. And increasingly, qualified young conservatives are coming directly from universities and from new right-wing think-tanks.

These think tanks play a big, if behind-the-scenes, role in the Reagan Administration. Those such as the right-of-centre American Enterprise Institute in Washington are far more engaged and influential in this Administration than the venerable liberal Brookings Institution was under Democratic Presidents.

But the real breeding ground for the conservative cadre, and a main source for recruitment to the Administration, is the Heritage Foundation - a new, thrusting cross between a think-tank, public relations agency and ideological hot-house.

Spain's aid sought on Falklands

From Our Correspondent Madrid

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina has appealed for help from the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, to bring Britain to the negotiating table in the Falklands dispute, according to reports published here yesterday.

The Argentine President made his request during a meeting with Señor González in Madrid on Sunday. He also asked for Spain's help to promote a re-negotiation of his country's foreign debt.

At a hurried news conference on Sunday, President Alfonsín denied any plans to visit Señor Isabel Peron, the former president of Argentina and wife who lives in exile in Spain. He also denied that he is considering an amnesty for those who "only received orders" in connection with the kidnapping, torture and killing of "missing persons".

President Alfonsín arrived in Madrid on Saturday to receive the respected Prince of Asturias prize for Iberian American cooperation, in recognition of his efforts as the first president of Argentina's recently restored democracy. He accepted the prize on Saturday in the northern city of Oviedo, and dedicated Sunday to meetings in Madrid with political figures, including the Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

USSR

Anatoly Lupinis

By Caroline Moorehead

A poet and mathematician, first sent to prison camp in the mid-fifties for his student poem "Eagle and Falcon" in which he suggested there was no great difference between Stalin and Khrushchev, is still detained in a psychiatric prison hospital. Anatoly Lupinis is 47 and has spent only a few of the last 30 years at home.

According to Viktor Davidov, a former political prisoner held for four years in forced psychiatric detention but now living in exile in the West, Mr Lupinis is now one of the longest-serving inmates of the psychiatric prisons and is in urgent need of help.

Mr Lupinis' prison life, from the start, has been a repeated succession of hunger strikes and protests against the inhuman treatment of Soviet political prisoners. These have led to renewed and repeated sentences, in ever harsher conditions.

In 1967, he was brought home on a stretcher, suffering from partial paralysis and no longer able to walk or stand. His father, who has worked ceaselessly to get him freed, got him into the neurological department of a hospital where, two years later, Mr Lupinis recovered sufficiently to walk again.

He began to work. Then in May 1971, after a poetry reading, he was again arrested and returned to prison. Despite having been declared unfit and placed under his father's guardianship, Mr Lupinis is now yet again in a psychiatric prison hospital. The authorities deny all knowledge of the guardianship papers.



Mr Lupinis: punished for his poetry.

Greenpeace keeps France all at sea

Aboard the French corvette Balny, South Pacific (Reuters) - The seafaring ecologists of Greenpeace yesterday played a waiting game with French forces shadowing them off France's top-secret nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

Two days after bringing his 197-foot tug Greenpeace within striking distance of the site at Mururoa Atoll, the skipper, Mr Jonathan Castle said: "We're quite happy sitting here in the

nice trade winds off Mururoa." He sounded relaxed and confident yesterday during a two-way radio interview.

The Guernsey-born seaman, leading a protest against a new series of underground tests due to begin later this month, mocked a show of French naval strength around his ship and two accompanying Greenpeace yachts.

"There's four warships with all the guns, missiles, EScots

and torpedoes in the world on their side... It's a bit funny that they're the frightened guys," he said.

● PARIS: A colonel, two captains and a sergeant-major, charged with leaking information on the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel, Rainbow Warrior, yesterday said they believed the operation was aimed at the "destabilization" of France (AFP reports).



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Nigerian court jails two Britons for 14 years on aircraft theft charges

From Our Correspondent, Lagos

Two Britons, Kenneth Clarke, aged 39, and Angus Patterson, aged 41, were sentenced to 14 years in jail yesterday by a Nigerian court on charges of conspiracy and stealing an aircraft valued at \$500,000.

In his two-hour judgement, Mr Justice Waheed Aja-Oshodi said in the High Court in Ikeja that "on the totality of the evidence" the prosecution had proved its case "beyond all reasonable doubts."

The offences constituted "very serious crimes against morality and social order," the judge said. He imposed the maximum punishment to deter others who might intend to carry out such crimes.

The two men were sentenced to seven years in jail on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively. The aircraft, an HS 127, was stolen from Lagos airport on May 19 last year.

Reviewing the evidence of the 17 prosecution witnesses and nine defence witnesses, Mr Justice Aja-Oshodi said it was evident that "the accused persons and their accomplices

acted as agents for their principal, Shristar Containers Transport Company of UK" who wanted the aircraft by "fair or foul means."

He said that from the evidence a Nigerian businessman, Prince Morrison Olori, had a bona fide claim to the aircraft and was in possession of it when it was stolen.

He said the accused helped Captain Mike Howard and his co-pilot to carry out repairs on the aircraft and make it flightworthy. They recklessly abandoned all necessary procedures, after being warned not to do so by their employer, Bristol Helicopters Nigeria Ltd.

The failure of Shristar or its agents to inform the Ministry of Aviation or Prince Olori before the aircraft took off, and its taking off in the night without lights and clearance from the control tower, emphasized the criminal intentions.

Captain Howard and his co-pilot were not repatriated to Nigeria after they were arrested with the aircraft in

Adibian, Ivory Coast, but the aircraft was returned to Nigeria.

Mr Abayokun Sobesan, defending, pleaded with the judge to take into account the many months that the Britons had already spent in prison since their arrest, last year.

Clarke was arrested in December and Patterson in May.

The trial had put his clients, who are married with children, into great "financial mess". Clark has three children and Patterson, two.

The defence also asked the judge to consider the plight of Patterson who was "plagued with personal physical problems."

Security agents did not allow journalists to talk to the Britons. Their counsel, however, said he would appeal if "instructed to do so by my clients."

British diplomats at the court yesterday refused to say if they would seek to secure the deportation of the two men.

Senate in crisis talks on debts

From Bailey Morris Washington

The US Senate met in emergency session again yesterday in an effort to reach a compromise on debt ceiling legislation that threatens to shut down the Federal Government and ignite a new political confrontation over the massive budget deficit.

Senators failed to agree after two highly unusual weekend sessions, on a measure that would allow the US Treasury to continue borrowing funds by raising the debt ceiling to \$2,000 billion (\$1,400 billion). The Government was due to run out of money late yesterday after using its last \$25 million in borrowing authority.

The sticking point is not the best ceiling legislation, itself, but a Republican-backed amendment attached to the Bill which would require the Government to balance the Federal budget by 1991.

As the US economy has slowed and public fear over the mounting Federal deficit has grown, officials from both political parties have been seeking solutions to the budget crisis. But Republicans and Democrats have been unable to agree on the best cure.

Mr Robert Dole, the Senate majority leader, decided to use the debt ceiling legislation as the vehicle to launch a new Republican deficit reduction plan which is strongly backed by the White House.

The balanced budget amendment would set a ceiling on Federal deficits that would drop to zero by 1991. In the 1986 fiscal year, the ceiling would be set at \$180 billion and would drop thereafter by \$36 billion a year. Both the President and Congress would have to submit yearly budgets which met the deficit targets.

If in any given year these targets were exceeded, the President would be granted broad, unprecedented powers to rescind spending authority and order steep spending cuts.

Democrats in both the Senate and House of Representatives, which has already passed a Debt Ceiling Bill, strongly oppose the Republican plan. They claim it invests too much power in the President and places too much emphasis on across-the-board spending cuts which have been rejected in the past by both houses. Democrats have submitted their own amendment, requiring programme cuts and new taxes, strongly opposed by the White House.

The Republican leadership failed on Sunday to muster enough support for the White House-backed plan which failed on a vote of 57-38.

The legislation failed in spite of a last-minute appeal by President Reagan, who said "it is a momentous day for the US Senate", faced with the task both of averting a Government default and launching a new drive to reduce the deficit projected at \$200 billion this year.

Yesterday, both houses of Congress tried to push through a stopgap Bill which would raise the debt ceiling temporarily while giving Congress more time to consider the balanced budget proposals.

The stopgap measure fails, the Government may be forced to start shutting down offices and key programmes this week.



President Mitterrand accepting a rose in Saint-Brieuc yesterday during a tour of Brittany.

French Socialists forced to debate cutting Marxist links

From Diana Goddes, Paris

The French Socialist Party's readiness and willingness to take the same leap as its German counterpart 26 years ago and turn itself into a full-blooded social democratic party, separated from the Marxist ideologies and phrases of its past, could be put to the test this weekend.

With the recent breakthrough in support within the party achieved by M Michel Rocard, himself a social democrat in all but name, the issue is certain to dominate the proceedings of the party's three-day national congress which opens in Toulouse on Friday, less than six months before the French general election.

For the first time since 1979, the congress is to be presented with two separate motions, one proposed by M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the party and chief representative of the Mitterrand faction, and the other proposed by M Rocard, the "darling" of the public opinion polls and self-proclaimed presidential candidate.

Final results of the local party federations' vote on the two motions show the Rocard

motion winning an unexpected 29 per cent, while the Jospin motion, which had the support of both the other two main factions in the party. Led by M Pierre Mauroy and M Pierre Chevènement, obtained 71 per cent.

Under party rules, each faction has the right to the same proportion of seats on the party's national executive committee as votes for its motion.

That means that the Rocardians are likely to get 38 of the 131 seats on the new national executive, which will be set up immediately after the congress, compared with only 20 now. The Mitterrandists are likely to see their representation fall from 66 seats to 56, thereby losing the absolute majority they have enjoyed since 1981.

While some see the boost in M Rocard's support as adding to the possibility of a highly damaging split within the party, others believe that it will actually increase the willingness to compromise on both sides. M Rocard because, in his new position of strength, he can afford to, and the others

because they have to if they want to go into the elections with a united party behind a single manifesto.

M Rocard, who has always insisted that he has no intention of leaving the party, said on Sunday that he hoped that a "synthesis" of the two motions would be possible at Toulouse. The degree of support for his motion showed that "the renewal of Socialism has begun", he said.

"I feel a heavy responsibility for the renovation of French Socialism in order to turn it into a force adapted to the modern world and capable of helping lead France along the right track", he added, with what many felt was rather too presidential tone.

Were those the comments of someone truly prepared to compromise, or rather of someone convinced that his vision was the right one and determined to force the party onto the path of modern realism and pragmatism, away from the dogmas of the past - in other words, toward Social Democracy?

Iranians planning 200-mile oil line

Bahrain (Reuters) - Iran plans to build a 200-mile pipeline along the Gulf coast to keep oil exports flowing in the face of repeated Iraqi attacks on its main Kharg Island terminal, shipping sources in the region said.

Tenders had been invited from Italian, Japanese and West German groups for the \$1.2 billion (£850 million) pipeline, stretching from fields in the Kharg area to Lavan Island further south.

The sources said they believed Iran wanted work on pipeline completed in January. Since the Iraqi attacks, only two or three of the 14 berths at Kharg are estimated to be operational.

Brothels burnt in Jakarta

Jakarta (Reuters) - More than 100 prostitutes watched helplessly as paramilitary police burnt down an illegal brothel complex of flimsy bamboo and wooden huts in central Jakarta as part of a slum clearance drive.

Scores of other prostitutes, most of them poverty stricken women from rural Java had fled earlier to their homes in the countryside.

China slowing birth rate

Peking (AFP) - China's population growth rate fell to 10.81 per 1,000 last year, the lowest since the republic was founded in 1949, the state statistical bureau said.

By the end of this year the population increase will have been kept down to 62 million, 10 million less than originally envisaged, and the total itself to 1.05 billion.

Appeal fails

Darwin (Reuters) - Douglas Crabbe, a lorry driver who killed five people when he drove his truck and trailer into a crowded bar near Ayers Rock after being thrown out, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the state Supreme Court here. He had been granted a retrial on appeal last March after a similar sentence.

Five to die

Ankara (Reuters) - A martial law court sitting in camera at Adana in southern Turkey has sentenced five members of a subversive organization to death and 12 to life imprisonment. Fifty-one others were jailed for up to 20 years. Details of the alleged offences were withheld.

Collision course

Montreal (AP) - An 80-ft whale was spotted swimming up the St Lawrence towards Montreal. Fearing it would either from collision with a boat or through lack of plankton, a biologist was planning to frighten it into turning back.

Highway pile-up

Sacramento (AP) - Smoke from a brush fire hung like a curtain over California's major north-south freeway, Interstate 5, causing 33 vehicles to collide killing 10 people and injuring 41 others.

Believers

Rome (Reuters) - A survey being used by a meeting of European Roman Catholic bishops here shows that more than 74 per cent of the 12,000 Europeans polled believe in God and that as many as 90 per cent approve of abortion if the mother's health is in danger.



Mr Ceausescu: Maverick of eastern bloc

Ceausescu looks ill on Peking tour

Peking (AP) - President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a 21-gun salute welcome to China but the state pageantry was overshadowed by speculation about the health of the eastern bloc's maverick communist chief who looked frail and tired.

Mr Ceausescu's arrival was the first item on the state-run evening television news, which showed the 67-year-old leader and wife Elena greeted by hundreds of pompom-waving children outside Peking's Great Hall of the People as the ceremonial guns boomed.

China's President Li Xian-nian, aged 80, presided over the welcome festivities.

The Romanian leader has visited China at least five times but it was the fourth official mission for the leader of the only Warsaw Pact nation to maintain party ties with the Chinese communists.

The television coverage showed him looking fatigued, and western correspondents who have seen him previously said his physical appearance had deteriorated markedly in the past two years, especially his greying hair and pallid complexion.

East European sources, who spoke with the understanding they would not be identified, said there were rumours Mr Ceausescu was suffering from prostate cancer.

Chinese news reports said he conferred with Mr Li after the ceremony, then retired to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse, where he was visited by the Party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

Crew flees blazing Norwegian oil rig

From Knut Falchenberg, Oslo

Gas was still bubbling uncontrollably yesterday around the wrecked oil drilling rig West Vanguard after a fire which forced the crew of 80 to evacuate in life boats.

Mr Alf Oddvar Bjordal, aged 28, is still missing. The other 79 crew-members were picked up by the supply ship, Black Ice.

Fires and a series of explosions have severely damaged the semi-submersible rig, which is reported to be listing at least 15 degrees.

The West Vanguard was drilling at Hattenbanken, 75 miles west of Namsoy in northern Norway, when it unexpectedly hit a gas pocket, 1,650ft below the sea bottom, 2,370ft below the ocean surface. The gas was let out, and drilling continued.

For security reasons, the width of the pilot hole was 12in, instead of the usual 30in.

At 1,690, gas was struck again, and a few minutes after

Speedy reform urged in Pretoria by businessmen

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Leaders of organized commerce and industry in South Africa urged the Government yesterday to speed up reform "so that we can retire from the political arena and get on with the business of making money, an area in which we have some expertise."

They were reporting in Johannesburg on three weeks of discussions in Europe, the United States and at the United Nations on the role being played by the private sector in the reform process.

They said that although on the whole they received sympathetic hearings for their argument that economic sanctions could slow down reform it was made clear that visible progress would have to be made soon to prevent pressure for them escalating beyond control.

Mr Bill Yewart, immediate past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assochem), said that if the Government had made a single package of its reform statements during the last six weeks of National Party congresses "it would have cleared the air a bit".

The businessmen said that in discussions at UN hearings on the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa the focal point was the vital need for South Africa to enter into serious negotiations over power sharing. They saw their role as mediators in a "pre-negotiation" stage.

East Germany parades its weaponry

East Berlin (Reuters) - East German tanks and armoured cars rolled through East Berlin yesterday in a grand military parade to mark the 36th anniversary of the Communist state's foundation.

The head of state, Herr Erich Honecker, looked on as the Defence Minister, General Heinz Hoffmann, led columns

of soldiers and sailors marching down the wide, flag-bedecked Karl-Marx-Allee, formerly known as Stalin-Allee. Crowds gathered under signs declaring "fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union are the foundation of our future" and "space must be demilitarized" a reference to Washington's strategic defence initiative.

Uniformed US and British soldiers also watched, and diplomats said that the United States, Britain and France would protest to Moscow about the parade, which they saw as a violation of the 1971 agreement that East and West Berlin demilitarized. The Soviet Union and East Germany argues that only West Berlin is covered

Security clamp on Lisbon terror trial

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The trial of revolutionary hero Senhor Odele Sarva de Carvalho and others accused of being members of the FP25 terrorist organization responsible for bank robberies, armed assault and more than a dozen killings in Portugal reopened amid maximum security here yesterday.

Bus loads of police surrounded the four-story compound built in the Lisbon suburb of Monsanto to hold the trial.

Only 42 of the accused were

in court. Ten others are at large, having broken out of prison in Lisbon two weeks ago and disappeared without trace.

Odele, as Senhor de Carvalho is popularly known, wore a red carnation - the symbol of the 1974 revolution which he helped to lead - in his lapel.

The first trial of the prisoners was postponed on July 22 after the main witness for the prosecution, Senhor Jose Manuel Barrados - a "repentant" member of the FP25 organization who had agreed to testify against the others - was shot and killed by FP25 terrorists. Five others who have agreed to testify for the prosecution have been held in protective custody and were set apart in court.

The judge is expected to divide the charges against the prisoners so that the 10 who escaped prison and are not present can be tried separately. This will allow the trial of the 42 who are in court to proceed normally. Otherwise, according to Portuguese law, their trial would have to be postponed for between 30 and 60 days while the police search for the missing prisoners.

The trial is expected to last several months.



Senhor de Carvalho: wore symbolic red carnation.

World event to discuss culture ties

By Nicholas Ashford

At the beginning of next week some 1,000 artists, writers, broadcasters, cinematographers, musicians, scholars and cultural officials from 35 states will gather in Budapest to attend the largest cultural conference ever held.

During the following six weeks they will discuss ways of expanding cultural ties between them, but particularly between the West and countries in the Soviet bloc.

The Cultural Forum, as the event is known, was provided for in the concluding document of the 1980-1983 Madrid review meeting of the conference on security and co-operation in Europe, more commonly known as the Helsinki process.

The British delegation is being led by Mr Norman St John-Stevens, MP, a former Minister for the Arts, and will include such well-known figures from the arts world as Mr David Puttnam, the producer of *Chariots of Fire* and other films; Sir John Tooley, director of the Royal Opera House; Mr Henry Wong, administrator of the Barbican arts centre; and Mr Brian Wren, the BBC's director of programmes.

Court of Appeal

Mental hospital admission order is open to challenge

In re Waldron
Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Glidewell
[Judgment delivered October 2]

The validity of an act purportedly done in pursuance of the Mental Health Act 1983 could be challenged on an application for judicial review by way of certiorari or declaration, even though it was not alleged that the act was done in bad faith or without reasonable care, since section 139 of the 1983 Act, which precluded the bringing of "any civil or criminal proceedings" in respect of such an act, was not apt to oust the court's jurisdiction to hear such an application.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment, granting the applicant, Miss Valerie Mary Waldron, leave to apply for judicial review, by way of certiorari or declaration, of an application for admission to a hospital under section 3 of the Mental Health Act 1983 made by Dr Cosmo Hallstrom and Dr Rosemary Morgan, on the ground that it was ultra vires.

Section 139 of the 1983 Act provides: "No person shall be liable, whether on the ground of want of jurisdiction or on any other ground, to any civil or criminal proceedings to which he would have been liable apart from this section in respect of any act purporting to be done in pursuance of this Act... unless the act was done in bad faith or without reasonable care."

"(2) No civil proceedings shall be brought against any person in any court in respect of any such act without the leave of the High Court; and the leave shall not be granted unless the applicant satisfies the court that there is a serious question to be tried."

Mr Oliver Thorold for the applicant; Mr Henry Brooke, QC and Mr Jon Williams for the doctors; Mr John Laws as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that Mr Justice Kennedy had refused to grant the application for leave, on the basis that he was barred from doing so by section 139 (The Times June 6, 1985). The question for the court was whether such an application constituted "civil proceedings" within the meaning of that section.

The doctors had conceded that section 139 was no bar to an application for a writ of habeas corpus, referring to the words of the *Governor of Pentonville Prison, ex parte Aspin* (1974) AC 413, and that it was very well settled that a writ of habeas corpus could be taken away by any statute except by the most clear and explicit words: see *R v Medical Appeal Tribunal, ex parte Gilmore* (1957) 1 QB 574, 583.

The first part of section 139 was section 330 of the Lunacy Act 1890, which afforded similar protection but to a narrower category of persons. It was considered in *Shackleton v Swift* (1913) 2 KB 304, 314 where the words of Lord Justice Vaughan Williams seemed clearly to contemplate that the immunity was

directed to private actions founded in damages.

The doctors relied on the words of Lord Justice Scrutton in *Everett v Griffiths* (1920) 3 KB 63, 197-8 concerning the scope and purpose of section 330, but in his Lordship's judgment they were to the opposite effect.

In *Pountney v Griffiths* (1976) AC 314, 329 Lord Simon of Glaisdale, commenting on section 141 of the Mental Health Act 1959 (which was not relevantly different from section 139 of the 1983 Act), was clearly not contemplating that the section would bar applications to invoke the court's supervisory jurisdiction, since litigants did not have ready and unconditional access to the courts for that relief.

In none of those cases, however, was the court concerned with an application for a prerogative order or writ.

As to the construction of section 139, the applicant and the *amicus* have submitted that the words "civil proceedings" were to be given their ordinary meaning, which would be "subject or subjected to the possibility of any proceedings", and referring to *Spinks v UK Staff Association* (1979) ICR 235, 247.

However, in his Lordship's judgment, if the words "liable in" had been used, then the proceedings as such would have been properly constituted, whereas the clear purpose of the section as a whole had been to bar proceedings in *limine*.

The words of section 139 did not provide the clear and explicit words necessary to exclude the court's jurisdiction to grant certiorari. On the contrary "civil proceedings", unless specially defined, were apt to cover civil suits involving private

law claims: they were not apt to cover judicial review.

If judicial review could not be sought in the circumstances, no judicial control could be exercised over reasonable misconstructions of the 1983 Act, notwithstanding that it was intimately concerned with issues of liberty and freedom. That, argued the applicant, must clearly be contrary to the intention of Parliament.

It was not open to the applicant to apply to the Mental Health Review Tribunal and if dissatisfied to require a case to be stated for the High Court, since the tribunal's jurisdiction, under section 72 of the 1983 Act, was limited to entertaining applications made by a person who was liable to be detained under the Act, and it could not therefore consider whether a person was in fact so liable. Section 66(1) (b) would not avail the applicant either, since it too applied only to a person who was in fact liable to be detained.

His Lordship said that section 139 did not bar the application; if it had done there would have been a serious inadequacy in the courts' powers to protect the citizen from actual or potential loss of liberty arising out of serious errors of law. Leave should be granted.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL, agreeing that section 139 did not bar the application for leave, which should be granted, said that it would not be appropriate to seek to lay down guidance to limit or control the

exercise of the discretion of the judge before whom the application would come, or to express any view as to the possibility of obtaining some effective relief from the Mental Health Review Tribunal.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that there had been cases where certiorari had been granted despite the existence of provisions similar to section 139 (see *R v Judge Radcliffe, ex parte Oxfordshire County Council* (1915) 3 KB 418), but the point did not then appear to have been taken.

The applicant was not now actually in hospital, since upon her admission under section 3 she had been given leave of absence under section 17 so that she could live in the community. Habeas corpus was not therefore available to her, although it was conceded that it would have been, despite section 139, if she had continued to be physically detained.

It was illogical that she should not now be able to challenge the lawfulness of the original detention or the power to revoke her leave of absence, if section 139 was no bar to habeas corpus, it was equally no bar to certiorari or a declaration.

As to whether the remedies sought should actually be granted, his Lordship would only reiterate what Lord Widgery had said in *R v Hillingdon London Borough Council, ex parte Royco Homes Ltd* (1974) QB 720, 728.

Solicitors: Offenhach & Co; Hempsons; Treasury Solicitor.

Divisional Court

No under-age offence in agent's liquor purchase

Woby v B and Another (Juv-eniles)
Before Lord Justice Lloyd and Mr Justice Tudor Evans
[Judgment delivered October 7]

Defendants under the age of 18 who gave money to an adult outside an off-licence with instructions to purchase intoxicating liquor on their behalf had not committed an offence under section 169(2) of the Licensing Act 1964.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by the prosecutor, Robert Woby, against the dismissal by the Northwich Justices on September 19 of informations alleging that the defendants bought in licensed premises intoxicating liquor contrary to section 169(2) of the 1964 Act.

Mr John Farmer for the prosecutor; Mr Richard Beckett for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE LLOYD said that there was a good deal to say for the argument that, on the facts of this case, there was an irresistible inference that the purchasers were indeed the two defendants. But that was not the end of the matter.

The first half of section 169(2) contained three elements: first, the person must be under 18; second, he must buy or attempt to buy intoxicating liquor; third, he must do so on licensed premises.

Similarly the second half of section 169(2), relating to consumption of intoxicating liquor, also contained three elements.

Assuming that the second element was satisfied here and that the respondents were the real purchasers, was the third element satisfied? The place where the intoxicating liquor was sold was vital an ingredient as was the place for consumption in the second half of section 169(2).

The defendants could not be deemed to have been on licensed premises just because their agent was on licensed premises.

The adult had not committed an offence because under section 169(3) no offence was committed unless the person who bought intoxicating liquor bought it for the consumption by persons under the age of 18 in licensed premises.

The defendants had not committed an offence even though they were principals to the contract for sale because they themselves had not purchased liquor in licensed premises. The appeal would be dismissed.

MR JUSTICE TUDOR EVANS, agreeing, said that the Licensing Act was a criminal statute and must be strictly construed. It was not open to the court to ignore the plain and ordinary meaning of the section.

Solicitors: Mr E. C. Woodcock, Chester; Dixons, Winsford.



Nakasone seeks to woo US with call for common trading approach

From David Watts, Tokyo

There can be no solution to trade imbalances or the "plague" of protectionism without measures being taken by all countries concerned, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, said yesterday. Speaking at the Tokyo Foreign Correspondents' Club, Mr Nakasone outlined Japanese efforts to solve the problems, including promises of increased imports by key Japanese firms, measures to stimulate the domestic economy which are to be considered by an extraordinary session of the Diet on October 14, and the doubling of official development assistance to more than \$40 billion (\$28 billion) by 1992.

He signalled clearly that Japan expects similar action by its important trading partners. "If these efforts by the Japanese Government and people are to bear fruit they must be accompanied by comparable efforts by our trading partners and international co-operation," he said. "Micro-economically, this means economic management designed to reduce fiscal deficits and to correct currency exchange imbalances. Micro-economically it means efforts to make products more competitive."

His appearance at the club and his English speech are both clear indications of the level of concern in the Japanese Government at the prospect of Bills penalizing Japan being passed in the US in spite of President Reagan's attempts to forestall them.

The polishing of Mr Nakasone's public relations image is, in the short-term, the best hope the Japanese have of heading off what they would be a chain reaction of anti-Japanese trade measures around the world.

They know full well that any of the measures now being contemplated or put in hand can scarcely hope to have much impact by the end of this year.

The lowering of the dollar's value against the yen, the action programme announced in July and increased Japanese corporate imports, which the Prime Minister estimated at \$7.3 billion this year, are unlikely to make any impact on the trade figures for months.

A confident, persuasive English-speaking Mr Nakasone just might charm enough congressmen to get Japan over the next hump without serious bruising.



Mr Nakasone, who yesterday outlined trade measures taken by Japan and signalled that he expects similar action from its main trading partners.

Slipshod builders in quake city face criminal charges

From John Carlin, Mexico City

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico has ordered criminal charges to be brought against construction companies found guilty of irregularities which may have led to the collapse of scores of buildings in the two earthquakes that hit Mexico City last month.

The reasons for the many instances of only one building in an entire block falling when similar ones did not, have more often than not been second rate workmanship and skimping on construction materials, an exhaustive investigation by architects and engineers has concluded.

A total of 416 buildings were flattened, according to city authorities, and 600 more will have to be demolished.

Astonishingly, the area of Mexico City damaged was exactly the same as in 1957, the last time a major earthquake struck the Mexican capital.

The first of the two earthquakes, on September 19, measured a massive 8.1 on the Richter scale. A professor at Mexico City's college of Engineers insisted that an earthquake of such unprecedented dimensions would have caused major damage in Tokyo, San Francisco or any other big city.

However, there is wide agreement that many buildings need not have fallen, and then saved had some builders been more scrupulous.

British team to attempt salvage of toxic wreck

By Our Foreign Staff

A British salvage team has set off for the Somali port of Mogadishu in an attempt to reach the wreck of a freighter carrying toxic chemicals before the monsoons begin later this month.

Mr Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, the Vice Minister for Marine Transport and Ports, said yesterday that a salvage contract had been agreed with Smit International of London at the weekend and a team had already begun the 10-15 day journey.

The Ariadne, a Greek-owned 16,000-ton freighter registered in Panama, ran aground just outside Mogadishu harbour last August. But it was not until a month later that officials learned it 9,925 tonnes of cargo had included a variety of dangerous chemicals.

Speaking at the Somali Embassy in London, Mr Mire said that of 150-200 containers containing the chemicals, including tetraethyl lead and pesticides, 30 had been salvaged from the deck of the ship, but the others were under water in the hold. The bow of the Ariadne was drifting and threatened to block the mouth of the harbour.

About 500 people had been evacuated from their homes near the harbour and were living in tents.

Peking exposes bank's profit fraud

Peking - China's Agricultural Bank has been exposed as the latest government institution practising fraud (Mary Lee writes).

Yesterday's *People's Daily* and *Economic Daily* carried front page reports on how the bank's Hunan branch fraudulently retained profits of 27 million yuan (\$6.6 million) in 1984 which should have gone to the state. The profits were hidden in so-called "administrative expenses" such as "housing repair fees, office construction and expanding business networks."

Mr Han Lei, then president of the bank (he retired on August 5 because he had reached retirement age) was given a "severe warning" as were two other senior bank officials who had supported the illegal practice, the reports said.

Two Hunan bank officials were also punished. "Their actions severely violated financial regulations and discipline," Quoting a party central discipline inspection commission circular on the case, the reports said: "If we fail to deal with those law-breaking and wrong-doing party members and cadres, our on-going economic reform can hardly advance smoothly."

Queen's 10-nation itinerary Caribbean visit to reassert UK role

From Jeremy Taylor, Trinidad

The Queen arrives in Belize tomorrow to start a 3½-week tour that will take her to 10 former British colonies in the Caribbean as well as to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The tour is widely seen in the region as an attempt to reassert British interests in the Caribbean two years after the American invasion of Grenada, which dramatized the dominant US role and Britain's subordinate one.

The Queen is likely to find plenty of discreet nostalgia for the old "Mother Country", tempered by the understanding that the US is the real power now. She will certainly hear regular complaints about the economic struggles common to the 10 states.

The Caribbean Community, to which they all belong is racked by trade squabbles. President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, now nearing the end of its second year, has not produced the miracles it seemed to promise. The Community is still heavily dependent on unstable commodities (bananas, sugar) and services (tourism, offshore banking), and is desperately short of investment and manufacturing resources and markets.

In Belize, Mr Manuel Esquivel took office as Prime Minister last December declaring the economy "a shambles". Anxious to avoid being sucked into Central American conflicts and nervously watching its giant neighbour Guatemala, which claims its territory, Belize is fortified by 1,500 British troops who are helping to fight the most lucrative industry available: exporting marijuana to the US. Last month a former government minister was sentenced in the US to seven years for conspiring to import drugs.

In the Bahamas, where the Queen will open the Commonwealth summit, the Prime Minister, Sir Lynden Pindling, has accomplished a dramatic survival act by riding last year's storm over his alleged involvement in drug trafficking. Although he was cleared by a Royal Commission, with some reservations, his relations with the US have suffered, and he has hired an American public relations firm to rebuild his image there. The Bahamas depends heavily on the US for tourism and offshore financial services.

A thousand miles away in the eastern Caribbean, the Queen starts her island-a-day itinerary in St Kitts on October 23. In the last 15 months, elections have kept conservative governments in office in St Kitts, Antigua (Queen's visit: October 24) and Dominica (October 25). Antigua's Prime Minister, Mr Vere Bird - after whom the airport has just been renamed - is now the grand old man of Caribbean politics, and

is expected to hand over in due course to his son Lester, who last month absolved Graham Gooch and cleared the way for the MCC's winter tour.

In Dominica, Miss Eugenia Charles, who helped to engineer the 1983 Grenada invasion, was firmly returned to power in July and is now sparring with the Opposition over live broadcasts of parliamentary debates. She has stopped them, saying the Opposition talks too long. One of her predecessors, Mr Patrick John, now an opposition MP, faces trial and conceivably a death sentence for trying to overthrow Miss Charles in 1980.

Canberra denial on royal tour

Sydney - The Hawke Government yesterday denied that it had threatened to cancel the visit to Australia this month of the Prince and Princess of Wales if the Governor of Victoria, Sir Brian Murray, did not stand down (Stephen Taylor writes). Sir Brian resigned last week after being accused of accepting free tickets from an American Airline.

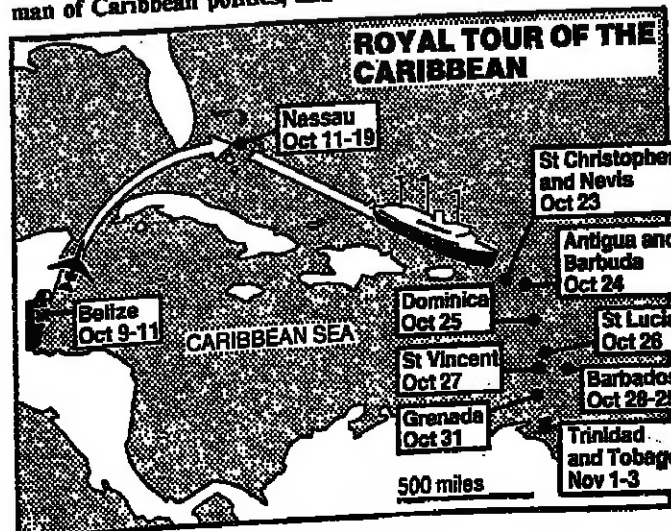
In St Lucia (October 26), the Prime Minister, Mr John Compton, has been an outspoken critic of flagging British aid and interest, while in St Vincent (October 27) the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr James Mitchell, has sharply criticized the post-Grenada "militarization" of the region by the Americans.

The Queen then goes on to Barbados (October 28-29), half mockingly known as Little England, where the Prime Minister, Mr Bernard St John, is preparing for elections next year after succeeding the charismatic Tom Adams, who died suddenly in March.

On October 31 she will be in Grenada, whose 4½-year revolution bloodily destroyed itself two years ago and where life has returned to an uneasy pre-revolutionary normality. The last American forces left in June and the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force withdrew last month, leaving security in the hands of a carefully retrained police force with a paramilitary unit, backed by similar forces in neighbouring islands, all linked in a regional security system.

The old economic problems have reasserted themselves, and the former Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, was again busily fomenting industrial unrest last month. The trial of 19 revolutionary leaders will not now start until after the Queen's visit.

The Queen ends her tour in Trinidad and Tobago (November 1-3), which is struggling to adjust to reality after a decade of oil-boom affluence.



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THE ARTS

Galleries

And why should painting *not* be decorative?

Dieter Hacker
Marlborough Fine Art

Julian Schnabel
Waddington

Adrian Wiszniewski
Nicola Jacobs

Simon Lewty
Anne Berthoud/
Serpentine

Tessa Pullan
Quinton Green

Beryl Cook's
New York
Portal

Ottavio Mazzonis
Solomon

Life must be real, and life must be earnest, and sometimes it seems that all we demand of art is that it be earnest. To win our approval it has not only to have the loftiest aspirations, but positively to force them down our throats, while anything which is elegant, charming, decorative, urbane or any of those other compliments which are currently terms of abuse - let alone humorous - tends automatically to be consigned to the outer darkness as lacking in seriousness. Conversely, in order to praise something we like, we may well find ourselves approaching it with undue solemnity in order to make our approval seem respectable. There are many works of art on show in London now which suffer from one side or the other of this curious knot of prejudices.

Consider, for example, Dieter Hacker, whose first one-man show in London is to be seen at Marlborough Fine Art until November 2. Hacker began his career some 20 years ago (he is now in his early forties) as a constructivist painter and sculptor, and moved from there, as many did at the end of the Sixties, into conceptual art. Painting as such was taboo. But then, eight or nine years ago, he began shamelessly to slide back into painting, and his paintings were - dare one say it? - extremely decorative: roman-



Neo-Romantic dreams:
Hacker's *Der Traum I*



"Like pages from some demented seventeenth-century commonplace book": the sensibility and imagination of Simon Lewty's *Well He Said*

tic landscapes, luscious heavily-limbed nudes, dreaming faces. To the British eye he is curiously reminiscent of a painter he has probably never even heard of, Meninsky, in his final Neo-Romantic phase. But if that was worrying to Hacker personally - some of his early paintings show the romantic scene ritually "censored" with a big black cross - it was equally so to the critics who had followed his development thus far. So when he showed in contexts like the *Zeitgeist* show in Berlin, with all its Neo-Expressionist anguish on parade, of course somehow he had to be made to fit in, and all kinds of heavy-weight constructions were placed on his fundamentally sensual, easy-to-take paintings.

Mercifully, by now such strategems are coming to seem irrelevant: all we need do is go and look at and enjoy his monumental reclining nudes like *Rote Erde* or his dreamers caught somewhere between waking and sleeping, readily accepting that they are no more or less serious than Matisse. Of course, if you do not think Matisse was serious, you might as well give up on the likes of Hacker.

Julian Schnabel once asked me plaintively (or was it aggressively?) "Why do people write about my success instead of writing about my work?" The obvious answer to that is that it has sometimes been rather difficult to see his work through his success. And naturally someone who has

been praised to the skies while still in his twenties as the great new genius of American painting, and has become, we are told, one of the highest-priced living painters, has to be taken very seriously indeed. To suggest that there might be something as flighty as a sense of fun lurking in those paintings encrusted with broken crockery would be *lese-majesté*, and to suspect something impish about Schnabel's choice of such materials for some of his latest works, on show at Waddington until October 26, would be tantamount to branding him a faker.

All the same, one cannot help wondering. Undoubtedly Schnabel has a sort of a kind of talent, but if he takes himself so seriously as his most ardent admirers do, then it must seem that his talent is not commensurate with his pretensions. What we need to know is: are they his pretensions?

There is a lot of surface vivacity in the plate pictures, such as *Senzo*, but they hardly need to be making a deep statement about anything. Are the phallic shapes in *Prison: Waiting for an Ultraviolet Ray* meant to provoke a giggle or a gasp? Is the pretty floral pattern coming through from the original linoleum in *Shakespeare* a dig in the ribs to suggest we not get too heavy about this, or is it... Well, I do not know quite what else it can be. If we can take Schnabel lightly, even at the prices he fetches, everything is all right. If not, we

all have another think coming, the artist not least.

A British artist who has been taken lately with great, though not necessarily unbecoming, seriousness is Adrian Wiszniewski, whose new paintings and drawings are visible at Nicola Jacobs until October 26. He is only 27, and for such a young painter is admirably confident and comfortable in his own immediately recognizable style. Practically everything in his work (except the faces) is rendered in long serpentine stripes of paint, which he manipulates with great ingenuity to articulate the shape of a room, the hang of a garment, the curves and bends of an arm or leg. The surfaces of his paintings are always very busy, the colours bright and lively, if tending toward the acid. He obviously knows just what he is doing, and does it well. And his work is certainly very decorative.

But here, I suspect, we come to a stop. Nor, as far as I can see, is there any reason why we should not. Except the awful need to detect profundity. Wiszniewski's skill is unquestionable, his taste excellent, and his subject-matter (scenes, by the look of it, from a romantic diary) is easy to take and live with. He sometimes looks a bit like the prisoner of his own style, but after all he has all the time in the world to break out. He can probably be best encouraged to do so by not being taken too seriously as a modern master just yet.

Simon Lewty is much more

difficult to place. At the moment he has two London shows, one at Anne Berthoud until November 3, the other at the Serpentine until October 27. Lewty is in his forties, and his works look somewhat like maps, somewhat like biological diagrams, and somewhat like pages from some demented seventeenth-century commonplace book. Quite lengthy texts, clear in expression but mysterious in import, are inscribed all over, in such a way that sometimes they can be completely read, sometimes not, while seemingly underneath are all kinds of topographical notations and on top (I speak of the illusion rather than of the actuality) are a variety of odd, usually washed with pale colour and elaborately spotted.

The sensibility and imagination seems very close to that of Peter Greenaway, especially in *The Draughtman's Contract* but also in his earlier fake documents and other flights of erudite fantasy. And with Lewty, as with Greenaway, you are left asking just how seriously the works should be taken. The answer is: as seriously as any enchantment should be taken, and not solemnly at all.

Within easy hailing distance of all these shows we have three useful stalking-horses in the work of artists who make no claims - and have no claims made for them - to be anything but popular. Tessa Pullan, at Quinton Green until November 2, sculpts animals, I myself am not so keen on the small bronzes which are probably her bread-and-butter - they are somehow too easy and fluent and academic. But when she is carving rather Deco greyhounds out of marble or piecing together lifelike horses and deer out of little strips of wood cunningly nailed in place, or carving and painting imitation wall trophies, she is irresistibly inventive, unsentimental and, yes, sometimes even funny.

Beryl Cook, whose views of New York life are at the Portal Gallery until October 26, needs or allows no excuses: she is obviously by now anything but naive in her technique, and once you have said that these are just painted cartoons you have said all that can be said against them. And that is only "against" if you think it is. There is certainly no denying her sharp eye for character (consider the Greenwich Village lady talking back to a couple of non-unfriendly cops) or for lifelike grotesquerie, as in the various schemes of soul-sisters entertaining in shady-looking bars. If the balloon-people of Botero are taken seriously, why not Beryl Cook's?

As for Ottavio Mazzonis, the latest of the Solomon Gallery's flash Italian imports (until October 25), you can dismiss his pearly nudes right away as pseudo-belle époque kitsch. And yet the painting technique is stunning, and the imaginary world, whatever good taste has to say about it, conjured up with total conviction and consistency. Such shameless anachronism cannot but command a certain reluctant respect.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Encouraging wit

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

With this artfully chosen programme, moving from the predominant chamber sonorities of Beethoven's Choral Fantasy to the solid warmth of Bruckner's Mass No 3 in F minor, the BBC Symphony Orchestra opened its new season in fine style.

Perhaps the Choral Fantasy can never sound anything other than half a piano sonata tacked on to a set of orchestral variations which in turn herald a brief rehearsal for the Choral Symphony's finale. But an orchestra on form can extract much from those variations, and that is what Sir John Pritchard encouraged here. A pair of horns, delicately accompanying the piano's filigree, set a high standard. This was matched by a rich-toned flute solo, a dapper articulation of the chortling bassoon embellishments, and a lively reading of the "string quartet" passage grafted into the string tutti with great care.

Edith Vogel found the right sort of poetic extravagance in the piano's opening fantasia, and she rippled through the

later passagework exuberantly, though earlier her touch was more uneven.

Choral numbers matter less than well-drilled clarity in this piece, but the great climaxes of the "Gloria" and "Credo" in Bruckner's Mass needed far more beef than this rather under-strength BBC Symphony Chorus could provide. That was a pity, since the chorus was admirably secure in pitching Bruckner's fiendish enharmonic modulations, the final exposed entry in the "Kyrie" being one noteworthy instance.

Pritchard's interpretation of this under-performed masterpiece was entirely commendable. The stately tread of the "Kyrie" was allowed to unfold without hurry, and the lyricism hinted at here was later nurtured ravishingly by the cellos in the "Benedictus". The "Exultate" opening - that thrilling shift up a semitone, such a tiny change yet so monumental in context - was the more effective for being played absolutely *pianissimo*, as Bruckner marked. And a characteristic solo team (Yvonne Kenny, Anne Howells, Philip Langridge, William Shimell) added a more personal dimension to the awesome ritual.

Richard Morrison

Ravelian raptures

Jessye Norman
Barbican

"Why do they shut me out of Heaven? Did I sing too loud? Perish the thought! The answer to Copland's question, posed by Jessye Norman as an encore to her Sunday recital, did not come quite so easily.

Those who consider themselves Handelians might well have closed a door or two after hearing the liberties she took with the arias from *Rinaldo* and *Radamisto* which opened the evening. There was, though, some justification for Norman's tongue-in-cheek forestalling of criticism. A certain unease in the first half had little, I suspect, to do with the rumoured influenza which had kept her recital hanging by a thread until the last minute. It seemed more a case of her selecting a programme of fragments of Mahler and Berg out of a sense of duty to the Mahler-Vienna series, when in fact she was very much more in the mood for Ravel.

The fragmentation itself did not help matters. From a rather breathy "Reinlegenden" we hopped to Berg's earlier tonal

version of "Schliesse mir die Augen beide", which in turn was separated from its 12-tone twin by two more *Knaben* *Wunderhorn* songs. I found the juxtapositions not particularly revealing, though the chill understatement of her "Das indische Leben" compensated for a less happily focused "Wer hat dies Lied erdacht", in which the hands worked rather harder than the voice.

After the interval Douglas Cummings (cello) and Peter Lloyd (flute) joined Philip Moll and Norman for her now definitive Ravel *Chansons madoesces*. Already there was less evidence of waiting on her audience, more absorbed attention in the music itself. By the time she had reached the *Cinq Melodies populaires grecques*, performing manner was at last fully integrated into musical matter. This was the real thing: words barely flickering on a light-spun line of melody; a raw, penetrating edge for the third song; and, for the fourth, a trance-like rapture of perfectly controlled vocalise which burgeoned gloriously in the final "Kaddish".

Hilary Finch

George Wilson

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Dance

Card Game
Sadler's Wells

John Cranko's *Card Game* was created 20 years ago to suit the circumstances of his Stuttgart Ballet and, in particular, to show off a strong line-up of male dancers. The "second deal", as the composer called the middle section, is a series of six solos for men framed in some strong knockout comedy, and the Joker has to dominate the first and third deals too.

As revived by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet for its Sadler's Wells season just ended, and for the regional tour about to begin, the ballet's exuberant farcical

elements win a warm audience response but it cannot be said that it dazzles with virtuosity. Michael O'Hare gives the sharper of two interpretations of the Joker, Roland Price dances it rather blandly and does not help himself with his clown's make-up, so elaborate that it actually hides his expressions.

There were two teams at successive performances for the flush of Hearts who dance the second deal. The first line-up was dominated by Iain Webb's bright, gutsy account of the fourth solo. (It was a good weekend for Webb, because at the matinee he gave a strong, stylish performance - his first in London - of the male role in *Les Sylphides*.) Vincent Han-

tam, in the second solo, was the most spirited member of the second team. Although the others showed only fair to middling, there is enough rising competition in the company now to give confidence that standards should push up at later performances.

There are only two featured roles for women. June Highwood could afford to play the Queen of Hearts less winsomely; a tougher line in defeat would probably be funnier. Lili Griffiths gives the Two of Diamonds a cheerful pushiness that makes much of her social mishaps among a much superior hand of Spades.

John Percival

Television

Medium coherence

The Glasgow University Media Group looked "behind the scenes" in War and Peace News (BBC 2), the phrase itself suggesting the essentially theatrical nature of television news. This pervasive unreality (emphasized by the artificial set in front of which the presenters sit) is in fact the single most interesting aspect of the news, although the Glasgow group were concerned with the ostensibly more serious fact that it is not "impartial".

But I suspect that no one ever thought it was: the news, as in any other form of journalism, consists of a number of

"stories" - in the delivery of which the most important elements are selection, emphasis and narrative. In this context impartiality is another word for incoherence.

The Glasgow Group were concerned with politics rather than aesthetics, however, and intimated that there was some kind of "self-censorship" at work in the broadcasting organizations which precluded them from adopting too anti-Government a line. Their examples were the obvious ones: the Falklands conflict, the miners' strike and the problems of Northern Ireland were taken as representative of a general bias in the presentation of contentious issues.

It is an old argument, and one which persists because it is difficult either to support or to refute its essential point: certainly there seems to be some kind of "consensus" which shapes the reporting of news, but the origins and nature of that shaping process are not at all clear.

It would be true to say, for example, that the appetite for sensationalism plays a larger role than support for one party rather than another.

And, in any event, no television viewer could be unaware of all the opposing arguments about the miners' strike or the Falklands conflict: any "bias" on the television news was thus instantly detected. I suspect that those who believe in some "conspiracy" by the media have a very low opinion of the intelligence of ordinary people, and a correspondingly high opinion of their own.

It was good to see in passing, however, that the Glasgow Group criticized the dreadful cosiness of *Points of View* - Channel 4's *Right to Reply* is, in comparison, a miracle of wit and objectivity.

Peter Ackroyd

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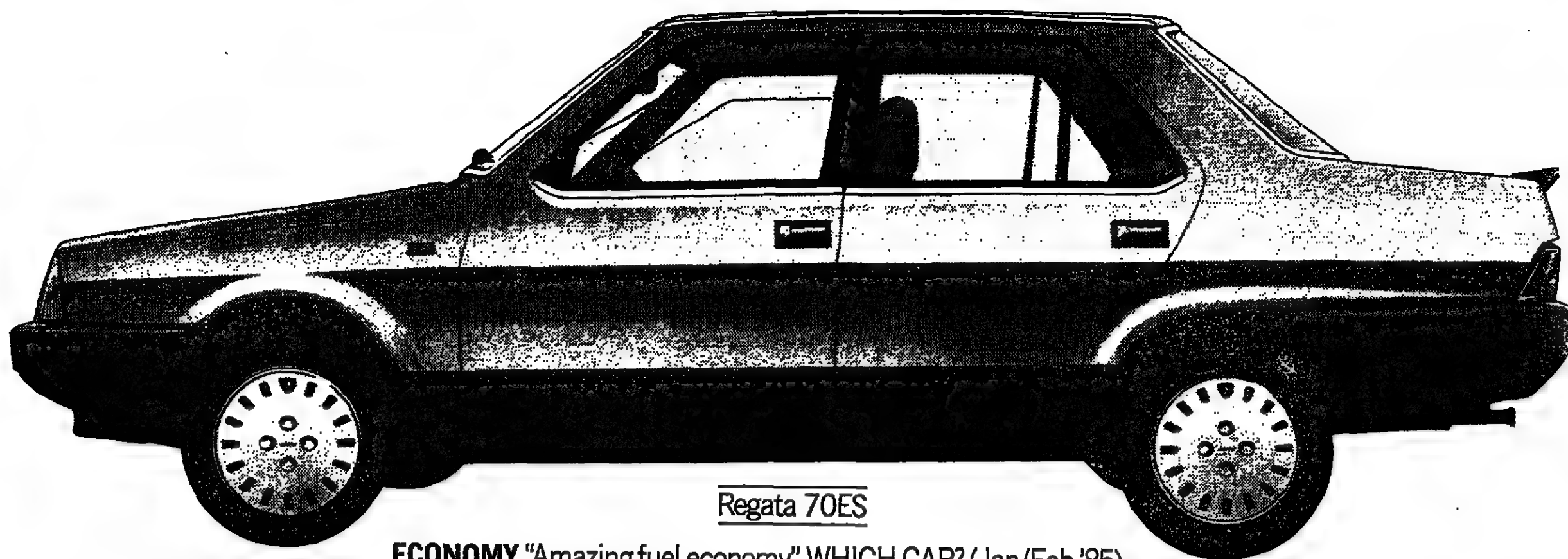
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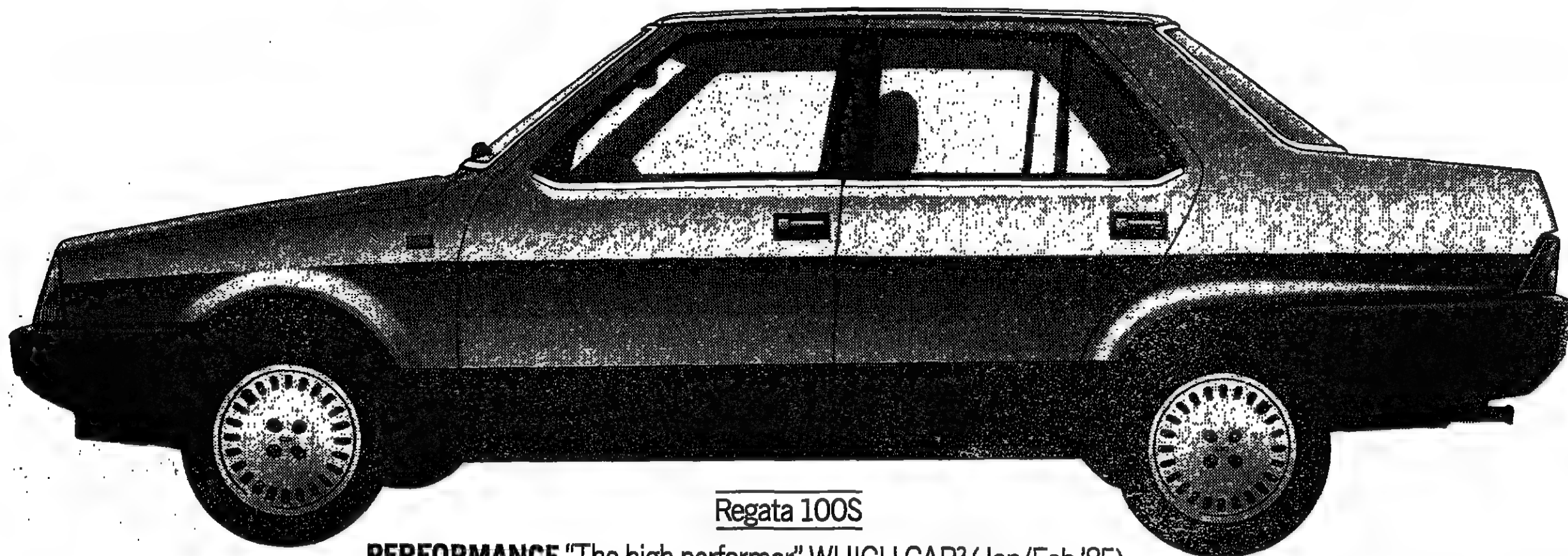
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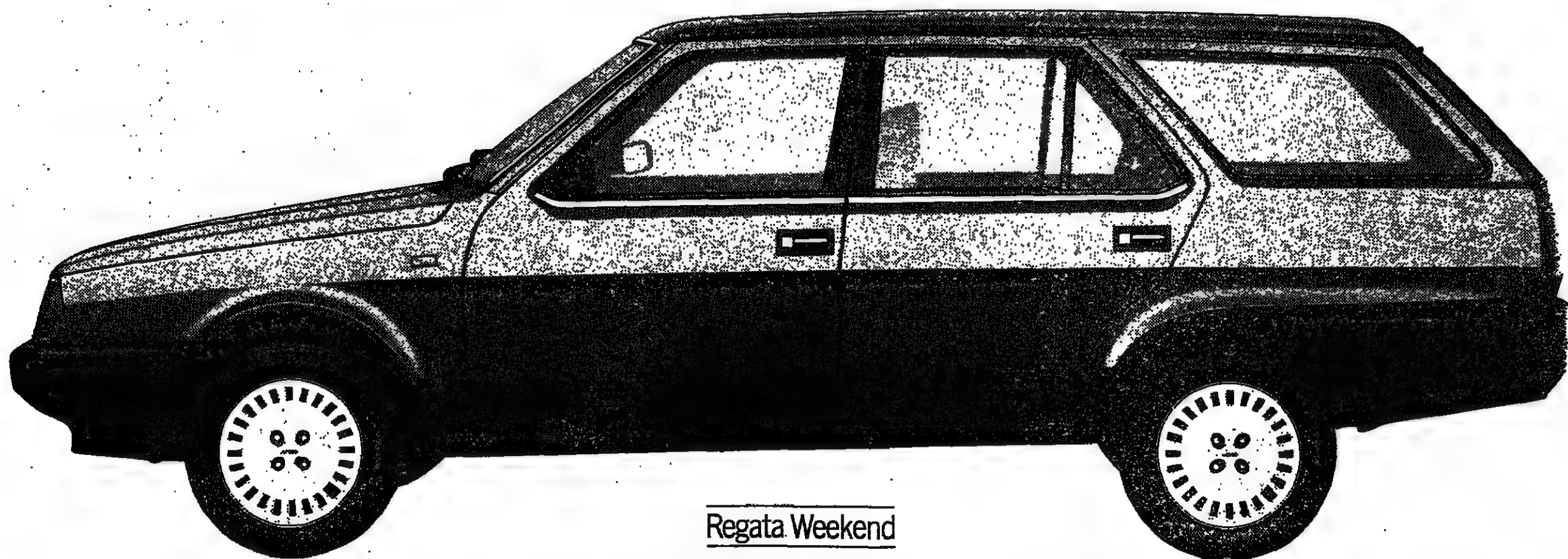
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SPECTRUM

The acid test of Sheffield's steel

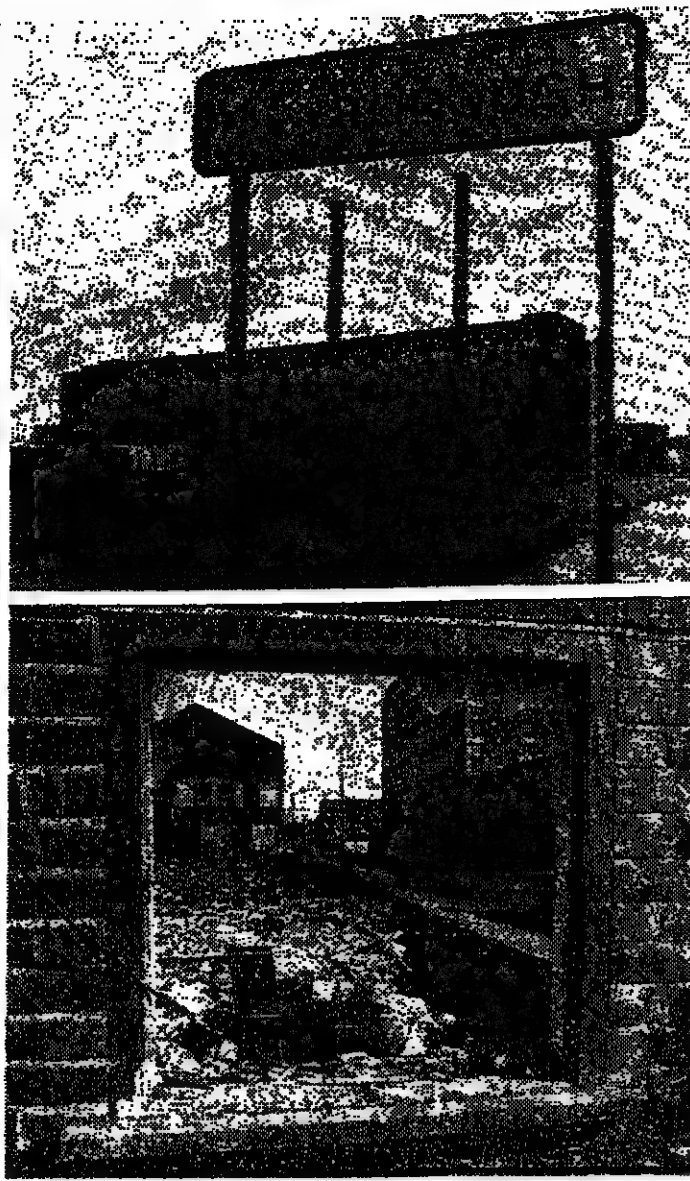
Returning to her blighted birthplace, Margaret Drabble finds an industrial wasteland where people cling to their self-respect despite unemployment, a growing sense of alienation from the south of England and a dangerous loss of hope in the future

They'll never fetch ought back to Sheffield. It's done for - redundant steel worker, aged 65.
When you see those charts on television with job gains and job losses, all the losses are up here and all the gains down South, aren't they?
- working wife of redundant 39-year-old steel worker.
The only expanding market up here is the black market
- petrol pump attendant, ex-student of computer studies at Sheffield Polytechnic.
What would anyone from London want to know about Rotherham for?
- night-club bouncer.
Born victims, these kids. Born losers. They have seen through it all, they have given up. Apathetic, then aggressive... there, I'm talking like a Socialist, but I'm not a Socialist. I think I voted Liberal at the last election... no, it was Conservative - headmaster of inner-city school.
 And so the sad litany goes on, as Sheffield and its neighbouring towns try to come to terms with the devastating changes of the last few years. The recession hit late, but hard, and continues. The very landscape speaks, echoing the gloom of the people. Bright and glittering in the smokeless air it may be since the Clean Air Act of 1956. But the mighty heart of Sheffield is lying ominously still, never to beat again if present policies continue.

ing and full employment are over forever, most seem to believe, and nobody knows what will take their place.
 In Mexborough, my mother's home town, where unemployment is said to be at 22 per cent, the half-demolished, half-vandalized wreck of the old power station rears up like a colossus, symbol of the end of an epoch, and teenage glue-sniffers haunt the churchyard. "DHSS Estimates Given", says a notice in the junk shop which occupies the draper's over which my grandparents once lived. "DHSS Giro Accepted", other tradesmen offer.
 A new currency, a currency of decline. A sense of fatalism begins to emerge: "I can't ever see it picking up" is a common refrain. The future is dark, and mothers say they can not really blame their children for not wanting to get out of bed in the morning. They are being educated for nothing, and they know it. They are statistics to the monetarist fight against inflation, and statistics feel as well stay in bed. Teachers feel they are fighting a losing battle.
 Some are finding the lesson of enforced idleness hard to learn. When Morrison's Supermarket opened 18 months ago in Darnall, in the east end of Sheffield, there were some 3,000 applicants for 300 jobs. Some 91 people turned up for interview for a low-wage job as an industrial museum attendant; it had not even been advertised. The unemployment culture has not caught on yet. James Haley, a steel worker from a company recently reduced from 750 to 120 employees, described his uncertain years on short time, the increasingly pressurized working conditions (one man finding himself doing the work of three), the deteriorating relationship of workers and management ("They have got the upper hand now and they know it"), the heat, the noise, the heavy labour - and yet still refers to the company as though he belonged to it. Half apologetically: "I say we because I've only been off a fortnight".
 He will miss his colleagues: "I saw more of them in the 10-hour night shifts than I saw of my own wife". His wife is working, their home is comfortable and well-furnished, their older daughter is happily employed on a YTS scheme, he has interests, resources, he knows there are many worse off, he is determined not to appear a grumbler. Another ex-steel worker ended a similar account of his own dismissal with



Home ground: Margaret Drabble in the street where she lived: Mexborough's old power station (top right) "symbol of the end of an epoch", and a view of dereliction in Saville Street, Sheffield



the wall. It is on the wall, for example, of Firth Park Branch Library. *Deo Adjuvante, Labor Proficit* says the Victorian-value motto, which is accompanied by an array of late 20th century graffiti, starting to the London eye.
 The message, to many, is clear enough. The social cost of the ever-increasing level of unemployment is high, too high, and we desperately need a change of attitude and a change of policy. It is startling to note how meekly Mrs Thatcher's deployment of the weapon of unemployment in the fight against inflation has been accepted, even by those who most strongly oppose her: people seem to have sunk into defeatism, to have accepted the government view that there is no real alternative to a society which contains three or four million unemployed.

People seem to have sunk into defeatism

Even more oddly, they seem to have accepted the decaying environment and declining living standards that we all suffer, the employed included: all our public places, all our parks, our streets, our shopping centres, our hospitals, our bus stations are at risk. Do the wealthy really want to be obliged to huddle behind electric fences, burglar alarms, security guards? Is it really economically impossible to create jobs by improving schools, hospitals, roads, sewers, by reclaiming waste land, and thus to improve the real living standards of the whole community, not only the unemployed?

We have been told, for some years now, that it is economically impossible. We have been terrorized into accepting the arguments of the experts, even when common sense and moral inclination argued the other way. So it was with relief that I and many others greeted the emergence, last May, of the Charter for Jobs campaign, which provides experts who argue that our rising unemployment figures are not inevitable, that something not only should but can be done.

The campaign represents varied interests, has the support of members of all political parties, and is united by a desire to provide some positive response to what is certainly now perceived by everybody as our greatest social problem. The difficulties of Sheffield (where a Charter for Jobs lecture on "National Policies and Local Problems" will be held on November 7) are part of a whole.

And we would all benefit, morally, aesthetically, economically, if those derelict thousand acres of the Lower Don Valley were to be rescued from the rust and barbed wire and the crumbling masonry and made to bustle and prosper and bloom. Not as before, but better than before: cleaner, brighter, better than before.

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A strange end-of-the-world calm prevails

The Lower Don Valley, where the furnaces once lit the red night sky, is eerie, silent; more than a thousand acres derelict: To Let. For Sale, proclaim the boardings; and at a sewer project "partly financed by the European Regional Development fund" nothing seemed to be happening at all.

Tall gates swung open. I clambered over the rubble and down to the river, where weeds grew and minnows swam. A strange, end-of-the-world calm prevails. Every day there are stories of more redundancies at Sheffield steelworks, at nearby collieries, at other, smaller businesses caught in the downward spiral: gossip spreads, telephones are disconnected overnight. Everything is closing down, contracting: the old days of heavy industry, manufactur-

the inconsequential remark: "Eh, but they were a lovely firm to work for, though".
 A lot of goodwill, a lot of skill, a surplus of energy lying idle. Sheffield City Council does what it can: it provides a free Passport to Leisure for sports facilities, astonishingly cheap and efficient public transport, cheap evening classes, help to small local enterprises to create jobs, a flat in the Kelvin estate for Pete Clark, Artist-in-Residence, who says that the massive apartment blocks are not badly maintained: garbage is collected, lifts work, sinks are unblocked. Some feel the council doesn't do enough: one articulate spokeswoman for the newly-founded (and largely single-parent) Kelvin Nursery Collective complained that the council was all "talk, talk, talk" and no action when it came to women's and children's concerns. All the while talking, she distributed drinks, biscuits, and a packet of disposable nappies to a mysteriously abandoned child, who

turned up in a pushchair with a bewildered neighbour.
 At the other extreme, business men complain that the council's high rates are frightening away investors, and that the middle class suburbs are being subtly victimized. Neighbouring Rotherham, with what was described to me as "a right wing Labour council", has cunningly managed to make itself an Enterprise Zone, and its glossy brochures tempt firms from Sheffield and farther afield with financial incentives. Sheffield is green with envy, they say.
 Peter J. Lee, the energetic young president of Rotherham's Chamber of Commerce, is passionately enthusiastic about Rotherham's future: if Rotherham can win the Britain-in-Bloom contest, what can it not do?
 In Sheffield Town Hall they speak with equal enthusiasm of Sheffield's potential as a tourist and conference centre, an enthusiasm I wholly endorse: central, scenic, easy to get about in, easy to get out of - its

attractions are many. But ask the people of Sheffield what they think of this, and most of them shake their heads in bewilderment. Tourism? You must be joking.
 The whole region is intensely parochial. Communities are stable, conservative and inward-looking. People won't move. Rotherham folk don't want to know Barnsley folk. Mexborough doesn't want to get "involved" with Conisborough down the road. How can South Yorkshire speak with one voice? The South Yorkshire Metropolitan Council is about to vanish, which will presumably lead to more fragmentation.
 The young should get out if they can, some say. But where shall they go? And are those who stay behind to sink relentlessly into decay, debt, inner city blight, suburban squalor, parish pump recriminations? As yet, despite the bitterness of the steel strike of 1980 and the miners' strike, the mood is peaceful, reasonable, if depressed. There may be "pockets of

deprivation as bad as anywhere in the country", as a professional consciousness-raiser at the Sheffield Coordination Centre against Unemployment insisted, almost with a perverse pride, but the area still has its self-respect.
 Alsatian dogs may roam the perpetually wind-swept heights of the once-admired block of Hyde Park (statistically packed with the unemployed, the single-parent, the carless, the disadvantaged), but a stranger still gets a warm welcome in its pubs, and pot plants bloom on window sills. In the little back streets of Mexborough cherished ornaments stand on front window ledges behind polished, neatly-curtained windows. Is it really too late to stop the rot?
 If things get much worse, as James Haley predicted, a "Northern Ireland situation" could develop in the North: an angry, aggrieved alienated province, which can attract attention and "riot money" only by violence. The writing is on

the wall. It is on the wall, for example, of Firth Park Branch Library. *Deo Adjuvante, Labor Proficit* says the Victorian-value motto, which is accompanied by an array of late 20th century graffiti, starting to the London eye.
 The message, to many, is clear enough. The social cost of the ever-increasing level of unemployment is high, too high, and we desperately need a change of attitude and a change of policy. It is startling to note how meekly Mrs Thatcher's deployment of the weapon of unemployment in the fight against inflation has been accepted, even by those who most strongly oppose her: people seem to have sunk into defeatism, to have accepted the government view that there is no real alternative to a society which contains three or four million unemployed.

FINDINGS

An occasional series on research: SPACE

Trek to an outer planet

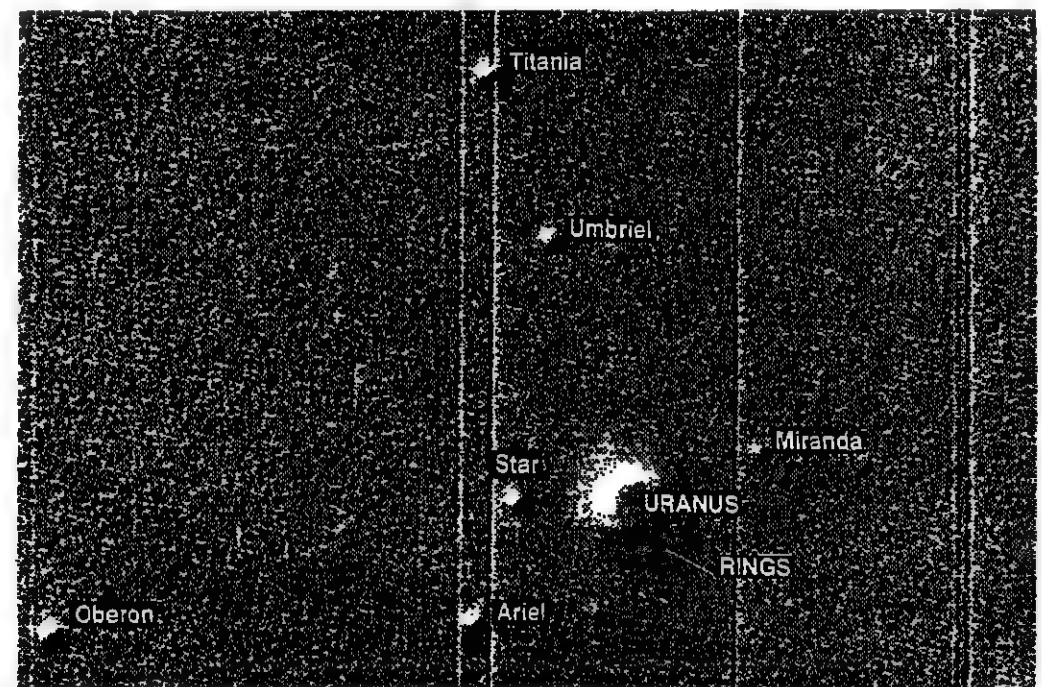
Voyager 2 is nearing the mysterious outer planet Uranus. Already, 400 million miles from the planet, it is returning pictures that are better than those obtained from Earth-based telescopes.
 The spacecraft was launched in August 1977, flying past Jupiter in 1979 and then Saturn in 1981. It will rendezvous with Uranus in January 1986 and fly on to Neptune by 1989.

Cosmic junkyard

Nasa's Goddard spaceflight centre recently published its latest survey of man-made objects in space. On December 31 last year there were 1,476 spacecraft in orbit and 3,932 pieces of debris such as used-up rocket stages. The total number of craft that have re-entered the atmosphere is 10,078. There are, however, many thousands of pieces of debris resulting from accidental or deliberate explosions.
 More than 3,200 spacecraft have been launched since Sputnik 1 on October 4, 1957. The oldest craft still in orbit is Vanguard 1, which was put into space on March 17, 1958. It weighs just 3lb.

Big Dumb Booster

President Reagan has initiated a joint USAF/Nasa study of future launch vehicles which could lead to the development in the late 1990s of a second-generation space shuttle and a new heavy lift launch vehicle based on space shuttle components, the so-called Big Dumb Booster. It seems unlikely that a fifth vehicle will be ordered for the present space shuttle fleet, although the makers, Rockwell International, say they could deliver one in 1992 if it was ordered next year. The present four will cost £4 billion to operate over 20 years and a fifth would cost about £1.5 billion. Current space shuttles are



A computer enhanced image of Uranus and moons seen from Voyager 2

designed for 100 missions or 15 years of life but this could be improved by upgrading. Already it is planned that the shuttle's computers will be replaced in 1988.

Japan moonshot?

Japan wants to become the third nation to send a spacecraft to the Moon. It is part of far-sighted plans for Japanese scientific missions to the Moon and planets over the next 15 years which, if approved, could result in a moonshot in 1989.
 On its first pass the spacecraft would be within 4,000 miles of the Moon before entering a long looping trajectory. Japan also plans a solar observatory satellite to study the Sun's surface activity during the next solar maximum in 1991-92.

Flying fashions

US scientists are designing advanced spacesuits for space station use in the 1990s. Astronauts at present have difficulty in keeping track of procedures during a spacewalk, using instructions attached to the arm of the suit. In future a small television screen might be placed in the helmet or a "head up" display projected on to the inside of the visor. Some suit and manoeuvring functions might also be controlled by spoken commands.

Russian fall-out

The nuclear reactor on the Soviet Cosmos 1607 ocean surveillance spacecraft has successfully been raised to a higher orbit to prevent radioactive debris falling to Earth at the end of its mission. The Russians have had two accidents when craft powered by nuclear reactors re-entered the atmosphere.

Fresh Enterprise

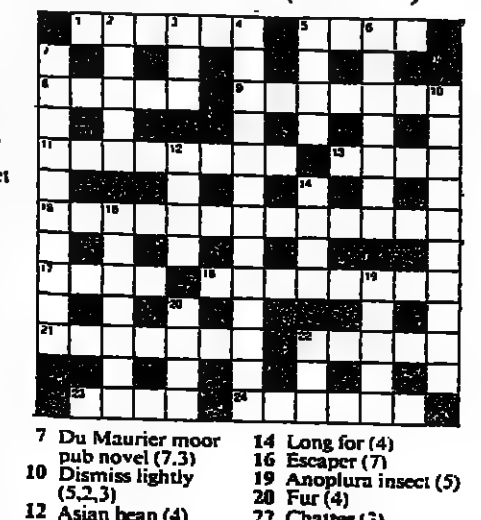
The non-operational space shuttle Enterprise is taking part in extensive checks at the USAF shuttle launch complex at Vandenberg, California, which is to be used for secret military flights and polar orbits which cannot be reached from Cape Canaveral.

David Whitehouse

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 768)

- ACROSS
 1 Sacred Egyptian beetle (6)
 5 Latin centre (4)
 8 Scope (5)
 9 Everlasting (7)
 11 After winter sports (5,3)
 13 Russian 1920 secret police (11,1,1,1)
 15 Trail blaze (5,3,5)
 17 Electrified atoms (4)
 18 Shallot (8)
 21 In no place (7)
 22 Rough-voiced (5)
 23 Body sac (4)
 24 Poor sailor (6)

- DOWN
 2 Highland Games pole (5)
 3 Plague rodent (3)
 4 Make charm ineffectual (5,3,5)
 5 Reduce sail (4)
 6 Supervisor (7)



- SOLUTION TO No 767
 ACROSS: 1 Death 4 Drainer 8 Fight 9 Cringed 10 Maritime 11 Eros 13 Dwindle away 17 Lard 18 Synopsis 21 Comfort 22 Amuse 23 Synonym 24 Yeast
 DOWN: 1 Defame 2 Augur 3 Hat stand 4 Decimal system 5 Avid 6 Nigeria 7 Radish 12 Mahogany 14 Workman 15 Places 16 Assert 19 Scuba 20 Coin

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة

THE TIMES DIARY

Brief encounter

No sooner has Cyril Smith settled a libel action against him by 24 Labour MPs, led by Leo Abse, than he receives a new blow: the news that it will cost him up to £150 to brief a barrister to read his seven-line statement in open court. The full statement simply announces that Smith never seriously meant to accuse the 33 Labour MPs who voted against the government in an adjournment debate over the Falklands of being "guilty of treason" and that he is sorry if anyone was daft enough to take it literally. Smith regards the £150 as "daylight robbery" and told his London solicitor to apply for leave to read it himself in place of the barrister - heresy since solicitors have no right of audience before a High Court judge. His solicitor has now been told that if he wants to do so he will first have to brief a barrister to apply for permission. Either way the bar gets its brief. Smith, who says he has fought closed shops all his life, is still determined to "knock some sense into the legal profession and bust at least one of its cosy little practices".

How's this for cool? Last week, after the Brixton riot, a young man sauntered into the ransacked shop of H. Sammel, the jewellers, and asked if anyone had found his deerstalker hat, left there "over the weekend". He was sharply told the hat was now with the police.

Not fare

Security in Blackpool for the Tory conference is in danger of bringing the town to a halt. A taxi driver, forbidden by police from using the station lavatories yesterday because it would have meant leaving his vehicle unattended, was threatened with arrest when he used a wall instead. Immediately the 156-strong Blackpool licensed taxi operators' association held a meeting on the station forecourt and threatened a strike. An alarmed police officer promised discussion of the issue. "If they don't let us use the station facilities, we'll clear off," the cabbies' association secretary, Ramond Millward, told me. And leave the Tory bigwigs to walk? What a security risk that would be.

Cut to the quick?

While the new Environment Secretary, Kenneth Baker, enjoys the limelight at the Tory conference, his predecessor, Patrick Jenkin, unceremoniously dumped by Mrs Thatcher in the recent reshuffle, will be making only a fleeting appearance. He will arrive in time for a lecture at the Conservative Political Centre, of which he is president, tomorrow night, attend a constituency lunch on Thursday, then swiftly depart. Is this because of the way he was treated? "Of course not. What's that got to do with it?" he snapped. "I think it is a reasonable attendance."

Old mutuals

Brian Walden is tipping Kenneth Baker as the next Tory leader but one. On Thames TV's *Reporting London* tonight Walden describes him as "immensely plausible, immensely valuable, highly intelligent and thoroughly impressive." And Baker on Walden? "He too could have become PM," he tells the cameras.

Wry and dry

Hapless Sir Geoffrey Howe, reporting to the Cabinet the successful containment of the fire at the Foreign Office last week, observed: "It is just a matter of getting the place dried out." Replied Mrs Thatcher: "Some of us have been trying to dry out the Foreign Office for years."

BARRY FANTONI



"It's a new play. Look how it helped the Alliance"

Drought

While international pressure mounts for the release of the Ethiopian royal family from jail in Addis Ababa, Selassie's princesses do what they can to make their lives more comfortable. I am told they have politely asked the Anglican vicar, the Revd Colin Bartell, to remember the Ovaltine in his next food parcel.

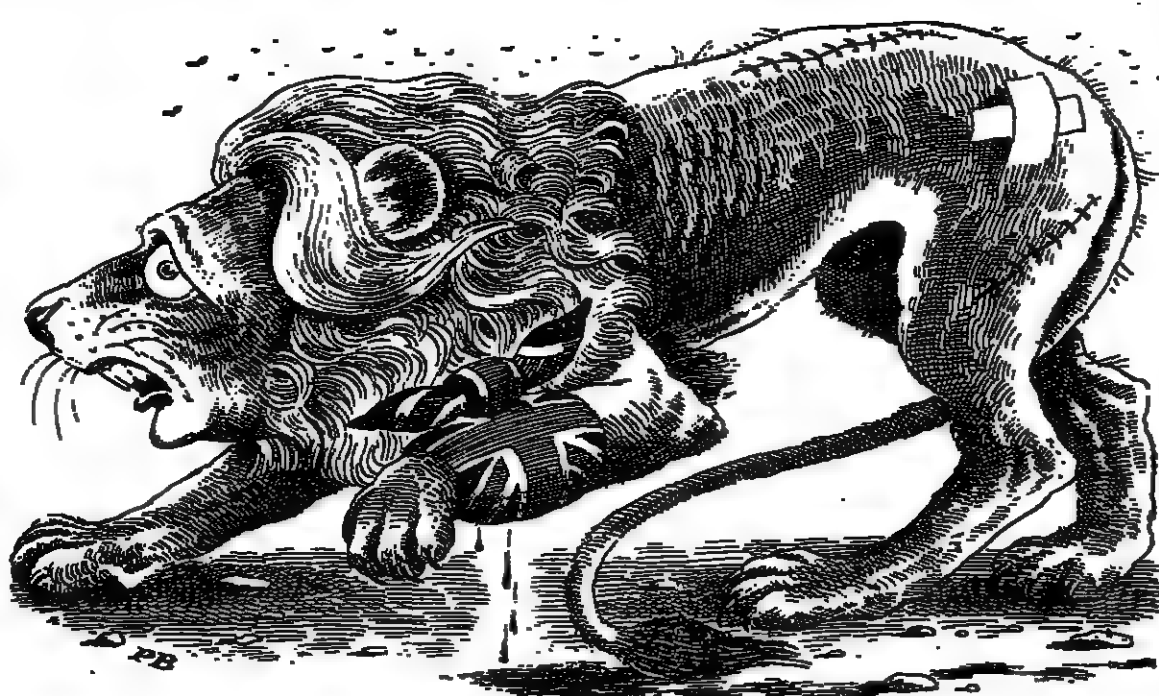
Ring a change

The Liberals and SDP will do anything to convince us their alliance is hunky-dory. At the 1983 general election all hell broke out in Hammersmith when, after the seat was allocated to the SDP, local Liberals fielded their own Independent Liberal candidate. It should be different next time. Angela Kelly, the local Liberal chairman and champion of the unofficial candidate, has just got engaged to Rol Davies, local SDP treasurer.

PHS

In his second article George Brock visits four constituencies and finds a significant shift in attitudes to Mrs Thatcher

Strength is not enough



LOOKING FOR THE THATCHER FACTOR

Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) assembled groups in four constituencies chosen to reflect different facets of Margaret Thatcher's "factor". Halesowen and Stourbridge, Welwyn Hatfield, Oldham Central and Royston, and Stroud.

Both Halesowen and Welwyn passed from Labour to Conservative hands in 1979. Halesowen, on the western edge of the Birmingham conurbation, has been represented since 1974 by Tory right-winger John Stokes with a comfortable 13,000 majority. The remaining votes were split down the middle at the last election by the Labour and SDP candidates. The population is generally typical of the country as a whole, save for the high proportion of skilled manual workers (a group which heavily supported the Conservatives in 1979) in light industrial firms.

Welwyn, a constituency based on the new towns of Hertfordshire, is dominated by its huge British Aerospace plant. Held by Conservative Christopher Murphy with a 12,000 majority, it is an excellent example of the kind of seat which

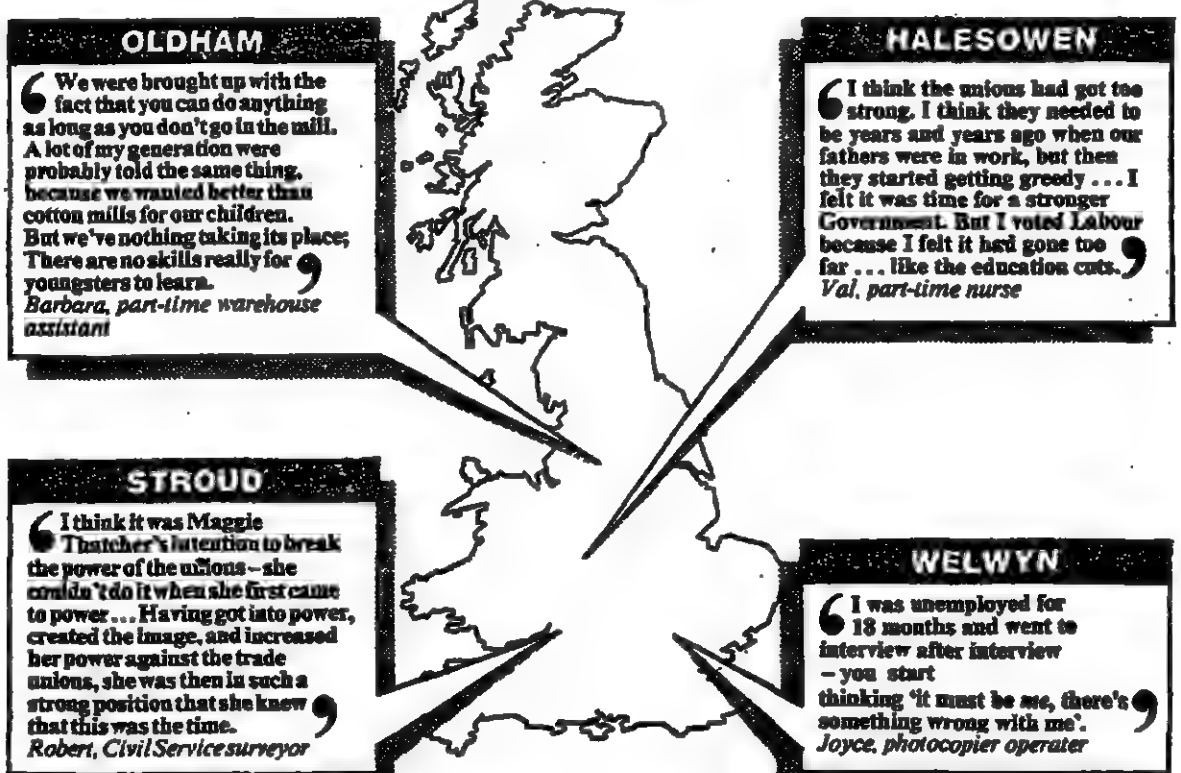
Labour has to regain to win power again. It lies 118th on a list of 131 "target" seats for the party in the next election. Again, the anti-Conservative vote is split. In 1983, the SDP took 26.5 per cent and Labour 25.8 per cent.

Oldham Central, once represented by William Cobbett, is one of the most working-class seats in Britain. Unemployment is well above the national average, mainly because of closures in the declining textile industry but also in local engineering firms as well. It has a relatively large number of Asian inhabitants. Three members of our younger group there were unemployed - one has been without a job for four years - and several had been without work at times in the recent past.

There is also a textile mill in the rural Gloucestershire constituency of Stroud, but it is now the converted headquarters of a thriving computer business started by a local man made good. The seat has been held by Tory grandee and chairman of the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, Sir Anthony Kershaw, since the 1950s. But unusually for a sitting

Conservative at the last election, his majority was reduced by a 12 per cent increase in the Liberal vote. Although he still has a majority of 11,000, this is the kind of seat where the Alliance will put the maximum pressure on the Conservatives, since they have now taken over from Labour as the local opposition.

The make-up of the group at each location reflected the voting pattern in the constituency at the last general election, as well as the social class composition and the work status of the local electorate. Five of the eight groups were mixed, one was of men only and two of women only, with a broad spread of age bands. People who worked in politics, market research, public relations, marketing or advertising were excluded, as were acquaintances of the recruiters, mutual friends (where this was known) and those who had attended a similar group discussion during the previous years. People who said they were "not at all interested" in current affairs, and - for the mixed groups - those who said they were "very interested" were excluded. The discussions were guided by a MORI "moderator".



OLDHAM

"We were brought up with the fact that you can do anything as long as you don't go in the mill. A lot of my generation were probably told the same thing, because we wanted better than cotton mills for our children. But we're not taking it any place. There are no skills really for youngsters to learn. Barbara, part-time warehouse assistant

HALESOWEN

"I think the unions had got too strong. I think they needed to be years and years ago when our fathers were in work, but then they started getting greedy... I felt it was time for a stronger Government. But I voted Labour because I felt it had gone too far... like the education cuts. Val, part-time nurse

STROUD

"I think it was Maggie Thatcher's intention to break the power of the unions - she couldn't do it when she first came to power... Having got into power, created the image, and increased her power against the trade unions, she was then in such a strong position that she knew that this was the time. Robert, Civil Service surveyor

WELWYN

"I was unemployed for 18 months and went to interview after interview - you start thinking 'it must be me, there's something wrong with me.' Joyce, photocopy operator

retrospect about their hostility to unions that they might have been when it was less usual to express it so frankly.

The promise of tax cuts, although it has resurfaced in recent economic argument, has not remained a major item on voters' agendas. According to the surveys, it lessened in significance between 1979 and 1983. No participant in our groups, including those frank about voting for their own self-interest, mentioned the subject. As one woman put it: "After the Falklands and the miners, what else can she do?"

We asked people to describe the most important qualities of political leadership, and the answers, which fell into three categories, offered a clue as to why Conservative-inclined voters are deserting Mrs Thatcher. Ideas such as "sincerity", "honesty" and "integrity" formed one group. Another contained words such as "strength", "leadership" and "positive". The last category was variously described as "fairness", "compassion" and the ability to "listen to ordinary people". On the first set, Mrs Thatcher scored reasonably well; on the second, she failed. But she fails on "fairness" - and it is that criterion which is growing in relative importance alongside higher unemployment.

One woman in Wotton remarked that most people both hated Mrs Thatcher and admired her. That ambivalence arises from the single characteristic which was mentioned more frequently than any other: strength. As Sue, a Labour voter in Halesowen, expressed it: "She's strong, very strong, one of the strongest world women."

Among some, this strength registers as stubborn obstinacy. For others, it seems to be necessary for the conquest of Scargills and Galtiers. But although Mrs Thatcher was seen to be justified in taking on Scargill in gladiatorial combat, many sounded sympathetic to the miners in general. Some said the NUM leader and the Prime Minister were well matched; one described Thatcher as a "female Arthur Scargill".

Concern for the scale and speed of industrial change - and its consequences for employment - were

everywhere in evidence. However much people bracketed Scargill and Galtier together in their picture of Mrs Thatcher, there was a subtle difference between the ways in which she was seen at the end of the two conflicts. People were usually careful to express some sympathy for union members with jobs under threat.

Unemployment is spreading steadily into more and more of the recesses of home and family life. This change is not only measured by the simple total number of unemployed. The number of people who have known unemployment may rise faster. People talked about unemployment in almost exclusively personal terms; they had children looking for work or about to do so, or a close relative had been unemployed for people had been made redundant.

Allegiance at risk if SDP offers a credible alternative

If the anecdotal evidence of our groups is anything to go by, unemployment is directly affecting more and more people at close range. Anna and Lynn in Halesowen: "If you've got a husband or someone in the family out of work, I think that kind of pushes you one way or the other." People blame unemployment on Margaret Thatcher, but it would come about whether she was in power or not. We tend to blame her for unemployment. My husband was unemployed twice. Once the Conservatives got in I was glad, but when he was unemployed I said 'God, I'd like to get my hands on her'.

Not even Mrs Thatcher, some voices hinted, can do much about the economic situation. Even to loyalists, Mrs Thatcher's qualities seem inappropriate to this most pressing item now on the agenda. Terry, from Wotton, could count as an archetypal Conservative loyalist by most standards: a self-employed businessman, who has steadily voted, and sometimes canvassed, for the party.

"I would have more doubts about voting that way than I did at the last

election, because... the unemployment situation particularly worries me, with a son of 17, and I'd like to see more action towards solving that problem - not necessarily an immediate solution but at least some action towards it. I don't believe that in the remaining term of this parliament it's going to be solved... I would probably vote Tory, but I do have a lot of respect for David Owen and so I could be wooed that way if I could see a policy that could answer some of the things I believe are necessary."

One commentator recently said the country was experiencing a "media-accelerated growth in public restlessness". But the one way Mrs Thatcher cannot respond to this is by altering her public character. Although one man said the "Iron Lady" needed melting down, a "bar" none of the participants could really imagine believing in a changed Thatcher. Because of the respect for her strength, a retreat would destroy her hold on the public imagination.

The "Thatcher Factor" not only confuses personality with party but is also so deeply embedded in people's experiences of the last few years that their definitions reflect their interpretations of those key events.

"It's just a positive factor... I think that's why people object, because she is so positive at times. I think there is a 'Thatcher Factor' and I think it's summed up by one word, and that's belligerence." If Labour and Conservative carried on in the same way they would just have been bouncing around the walls trying to find the door; so I think... if Mrs Thatcher had not come along I would not be voting Tory."

As Mrs Thatcher becomes less impressive in the public mind, and as the problems of the economy and joblessness threaten to dwarf her, her personal "factor" seems to be greatly diminishing. Having once been a considerable and straightforward advantage, she has not necessarily become the albatross she is alleged to be by the anecdotes from the nervous marginals. But her personality and reputation are now at the very least a mixed blessing. Respect for her past actions does not look like being a sufficient condition for a third term.

Roger Scruton

Who will cure this social disease?

Auguste Comte, the father of sociology, was a naive and shallow thinker. But he had a concern for truth and a nose for problems. Under his tutelage sociology did not remain an academic dream but established itself as a science. Comte was followed by four great men - Marx, Durkheim, Pareto and Weber - each of whom provided concepts and observations indispensable to a full understanding of the modern condition.

Furthermore, at the fertile interface of sociology and philosophy, arguments and ideas have flourished which touch on the deepest and most enduring concerns of humanity. Pope John Paul II, for example, owes many of his moral ideas to such sociologically-minded philosophers as Max Scheler.

Why then does sociology have the reputation that it has acquired? Why is it so often regarded as ideology, indoctrination and pseudo-science? Why does the mere mention of academic sociology serve to conjure images of an ignorant rabble lost in jargon, fired by doctrine and profoundly hostile to all forms of authority and power?

It seems to me that the image is not wholly unjust. Recently several academic sociologists, speaking at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, staged what amounted to a show trial of the "New Right", denouncing their colleagues who had departed from the fold of socialism as morally corrupted and intellectually void. Not one of those colleagues was invited to reply, and the authority of the British Association was used as a badge of office with which to consign to silence all those whose opinions offended the bigots.

Academics who silence discussion, who adopt a political stance as both unquestionable and the foregone conclusion of their subject, are the enemies of scholarship. When the resources of a whole discipline are diverted to the task of fortifying a political dogma, and protecting its intellectual weaknesses behind an impenetrable barrier of abstraction, and when all those who question the dogma are dismissed as intellectually worthless and morally corrupt, we might justly suspect that we no longer have to do with an impartial science.

Since the charge "racist", so popular among members of the sociological establishment, could be applied, on the grounds used to discredit the "New Right", to Marx, Pareto, Durkheim and Weber, and even to Comte himself, it is evident that sociology has broken free from the intellectual discipline that created it and launched itself, a hysterical and over-bred boogymon, on the sea of pure opinion - with nothing to guide it but its conviction that wherever it drifts is the right, or rather the left, direction. Perhaps the most lamentable effect of second-rate sociology is its undermining of the natural language of moral intercourse. For bad sociology has only one intellectual device: the proliferation of spurious equivalence. Consider the favourite trick of the "peace educators" - the representation of all power, however legitimate, however much the outcome of consent and compro-

mise, as a form of "structural violence". The trick was perfected by Mussolini's mentor, Georges Sorel, who himself took it by a devious route from Marx.

Every social order requires a structure of authority and law whereby people are permitted to do some things and prevented from doing others. Hence every order, we are told, is founded on violence. Moreover, since those prevented and those permitted belong to different classes, every system involves "structural violence" whereby the dominant class "polices" the remainder. Against this response, violence is a legitimate response, and against the vast accumulation of "structural violence" in the modern state any extreme becomes permissible - even terrorist violence.

Look at any course of "peace studies", or indeed at any half-baked textbook of A-level sociology, and you will find this pernicious nonsense purveyed as though it were a matter of dispassionate science. By the same argument, the power of the beloved over the lover, of the conductor over the orchestra, of the man who gives over the man who depends on his charity - all these legitimate relations become forms of "structural violence". However absurd the condition, we should not ignore the effect of the sociologist's language on the semi-educated. If you consider the change in modern attitudes to terrorism, in particular the changes displayed by the language of journalism, you will begin to see the extent of intellectual corruption. The terrorist gains legitimacy as soon as we are encouraged to condemn the "system" against which he is fighting in the same terms that we condemn his deed.

"Peace education", child of sociology's most polluted slams, depends entirely on such spurious equivalences for its persuasive power. Totalitarian and democratic systems are represented as equal and opposite contenders in the game of nuclear defence, each reacting to an equivalent "threat" presented by the other. Single-party government acting by conspiracy to suppress all rival sources of power is "equivalent" to the class oppression of western democracy. The rule of law is "equivalent" to a tyranny of judges. And so on.

The use of these devices by town hall fanatics and street revolutionaries is to be expected. But their repeated occurrence in the academic discipline that dominates the polytechnics and universities of Britain is the sign of an appalling intellectual coarseness.

I do not suggest that the founders of sociology are entirely blameless for the present corruption. On the contrary, important as they were for "deep" conclusions, they too missed the fine distinctions, and painted in the same grey colours the machinations of the wicked and the actions of the good. But even in their most impetuous moments they did not mutilate the common language of morality - our best reminder that in human affairs it is the fine distinctions which matter, and upon which our salvation depends. The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover... Miles Kington

Infidel on the infield

Today: Part Two of our thrilling football story, Gary of the Gulf

(Story so far: Gary Threlbut, discarded manager of Chepstow Charlies, has been hired by Sheikh Hassan to get Gulf Rovers into the World Cup final, but he can only communicate with them via willing translator Aziz. To make matters worse, you can't get a decent pint of bitter in this part of the world. Actually, you can't get a pint of anything.)

After a lucky away draw against the Maldives Islands and a convincing home win over Kurds in Exile, Gulf Rovers were well placed for a top-of-the-table position in Group 56, if only they could get a valuable point from their next encounter against Suez Zone. But manager Gary was worried about distribution of the ball from midfield. Come to that, he was worried by the tendency of goalkeeper Kamel to lie prostrate in the direction of Mecca just when the other side was coming goalward.

"Look, Kamel," said Gary in his best man-to-man manner, putting an arm round his shoulder, "I've got a great idea. Why not pray after the match, and give all you've got during the 90 minutes? Eh?"

To his surprise, the willowy goalkeeper backed away from him and fell on his knees, burbling what sounded like a prayer.

"Oh, Mister Gary," said Aziz, coming between them, "you have upset Kamel, like an antelope faced by hunters. He has heard much of your gay communities in the West, and when you put an arm round him, he thinks you are suggesting certain things."

Gary sighed. Who ever heard of a gay footballer? Western footballers were real men, did like getting drunk after the match, going to discos, opening new supermarkets, pulling dolly birds and occasionally putting in a bit of training. These Arab footballers were different. They trained all the time.

"Aziz, just tell him that I am not like other westerners. I have got a blonde Swedish girl back in my flat and I want him to pull his finger out for the whole 90 minutes, OK?"

Aziz translated rapidly and Kamel was suddenly all smiles.

"He's got the point, eh?"

"Well," said Aziz, "I have also given him the impression that your lovely Swedish girlfriend is at his disposal. But I am sure there will be no difficulty there, O Threlbut."

Gary sighed. More trouble. He had no Swedish girlfriend at all. All he had in the evenings to comfort his exile was a stock of old Burt Reynolds videos, all of which he had learnt to hate. But he would cross that bridge when he came to it.

"All right, Aziz," he said. "Tell the lads I want them to do a series of punishing 100-yard sprints up and down the pitch."

The lads gazed up into the pitiless sun. Before they could move, a shape materialized out of the sunlight and Sheikh Hassan's helicopter dived down to a midfield position.

"Hail, O Threlbut," said Sheikh Hassan briskly. "I have been looking at a team sheet of Suez Zone, our next opponents. As you know, this is a combined Israeli/Egyptian team, formed at the behest of President Reagan" - at the mention of this name, everyone spat on the ground symbolically - "and I have noticed that in the number nine shirt they are playing one Chaim Herzog."

"A useful little attacker," said Gary.

He is also a colonel in the Israeli secret service," said the Sheikh, "put in the team for the purpose of observation. I wish him to be eliminated during the match."

"A tap on the ankle?" said Gary, winking. "That can be arranged."

"More than that," said the Sheikh. "You will be needing these." He gave an order, and 11 machine guns were dumped at Gary's feet.

"I can't arm my men with machine guns!" said Gary. "For one thing, it will cut down on their mobility, and for another it's against Rule 11, sub-section 3..."

It was too late. The Sheikh was already in his helicopter, whipping onwards like a busy bumblebee. Gary sighed. Sometimes he wondered if he would ever understand the sporting code of these hawk-eyed gentlemen of the desert. Not for the first time, he felt nostalgic for the certainties of Division Four.

(Tomorrow: Will Gary have to kill his way into the World Cup finals? Don't miss our sensational serial!)

حزبان الاصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TO STOP A RIOT

The Home Secretary is right to reject a public inquiry into the Tottenham riots. There is no time now for the delays, the distractions, or the sociology of such an investigation.

The senior London police officer, Sir Kenneth Newman, gave his response yesterday. The capacity of the police to contain and disperse rioters has to be strengthened: that means gas and bullets. His judgement deserves respect. Yet the hour is not the operational policeman's. This is a moment for politicians, for elected leaders, for those who by profession command the symbols of national unity and order.

It must of course be the Home Secretary who gives a lead, but partisan words from Blackpool will not do. This is the moment equally for Mr. Kaufman - yes, Mr. Kinnock, too, if he is to give his promises of last week substance - Mr. Steel and Dr. Owen to forgo their qualifications, their attempts to forgive everything and explain nothing.

The chorus is simple. This must stop; this must be stopped. To do that work, the police need symbolic support. And not for the sake of the police. Without support, direct, unequivocal for the maintenance of order on Britain's streets, on all of Britain's streets, democratic politics itself is threatened.

Mr. Steel talks of inner city problems. There is indeed an agenda of public policy issues and legitimate argument about how much special effort needs to go into these areas. Mr. Kinnock, while arguing against black separatism wants positive discrimination in favour of Britons with a non-white skin. Such policies are debatable. But

beyond argument is their dependence on an orderly scheme of decision-making and administration. If they are honest, these men and their political friends will acknowledge the primacy of public order. There is no chicken and egg here, no question that order precedes their efforts, however far-fetched, to change social or economic aspects of city life. If they are honest, mainstream politicians of left and right will address at once the list of "new" police tactics broached by Sir Kenneth. Mr. Hurd's agreement should have been immediate.

Sir Kenneth has paid tribute to his officers' patience, courage and endurance. The latter qualities were manifest in the toll of police injuries. Indeed armchair watchers of Sunday's mayhem on the streets of Haringey might be tempted to observe that their patience was too great, that tougher and speedier action to clear the streets might have prevented such casualties. Armchair strategists will call for water cannon and other Continental novelties. Better equipment may well need to be deployed: local stocks of gas and baton rounds may need to be reviewed. But the lesson of Sunday had only partly to do with police tactics, which in crowded city streets must be open to the widest discretion by local commanders. They know full well of the innocents cowering behind their curtains and of the need to go into riot areas the next day and pick up the pieces of daily police work.

The lesson has to do with context, with the response of politicians and organs of public opinion if the police were to

adopt a tougher policy in clearing the streets, and the scoreboard of casualties were to be more balanced. No one could give nor would any sensible British police officer want carte blanche in such situations. But he must be given, in advance, wider margins to use superior force and unqualified support when casualties among the rioters are counted.

As after Brixton and Handsworth, the Tottenham incident calls for the most rigorous criminal detection. There has recently been much talk, not least from government, of communities and community leaders. That often overstates the cohesiveness of the black population and the pinpointed authority of its leadership. Sheltering murderers and attempted murderers is a test of community: the successful detection would provide proof of pacific intent. There is other work of detection, too. Are there highly mobile agitators, able to exploit local opportunity and foment riot? Anecdote abounds; Sir Kenneth yesterday hinted at evidence. Mr. Hurd should assemble his intelligence and Special Branch reports forthwith and then publish the results - nothing disconcerts conspirators more than light.

And this is not Mr. Hurd's work alone. Those hard-faced leftists denounced last week by Mr. Kinnock are no strangers to the idea of urban insurrection and some of them, perhaps, to its practice. These groups must be hunted, and their intermingling exposed. They are as alien to the political traditions of post-war Britain as the vicious assaults of the past weeks have been to the peace of its streets.

FARCE AND FAILURE AT UNESCO

When in 1945 the British and Americans co-ordinated the founding of Unesco, its purpose was - according to the recent report of the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee - "to reduce both in Europe and elsewhere the chances of a recrudescence of totalitarianism". This principle must have been discarded by 1954 when the Soviet Union became a member. It must have been usefully forgotten by 1970 when the Executive Board called on all members to celebrate the centenary of "that great humanitarian" Lenin. In that vote Britain, almost unbelievably, abstained.

To judge by the behaviour of British representatives at Unesco in 1985, very little will have changed when the Organization meets today for its general conference at Sofia. Under the rules of "consensus management" by the 51-strong Executive Board, a whole saga of British muddle, duplicity and appeasement seems to have been conceded - but not completely. Presumably this has been deliberately organized by the bureaucracy, led by the Foreign Office, to draw the teeth of last year's official ministerial announcement of intention to withdraw from Unesco by the end of this year unless the situation dramatically improved.

Have ministers been taken in so easily, or have they simply been slack in following up their notice of withdrawal? Certainly the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Commons was taken in, to judge by last month's report. Of course there were many serious submissions from groups in receipt of Unesco money which wanted to put their case against withdrawal. Yet the evidence of Mr. W. A. Dodd, the British member of Unesco's Executive Board, should have been sufficient to have alerted the MPs to the totally intolerable lack of control, supervision and accountability which has existed for some time and would continue to exist if Britain remained a member.

Mr. Dodd certainly did not intend to give that impression - indeed he has been against withdrawal all along - but what he had to say was damning. It should have sealed the fate of British membership even before the culmination of the Sofia conference, without the pretence of waiting for it all to change for the better in Bulgaria.

The only serious study of Unesco's administration was carried out in Washington by the General Accounting Office two years ago. Yet the Executive Board was forbidden to discuss it because, according to Mr. Dodd, "to mention the report to the Unesco Executive Board, particularly to the developing country membership and Commonwealth membership, is like touching a sore tooth, so we had to try again".

Under the so-called consensus of the United Kingdom has agreed to the sacking of all American international staff serving Unesco. That is a vindictive act. It was not required by or relevant to withdrawal of official United States membership and it is probably in breach of United Nations employment practices. Presumably British consent to such a decision will stiffen the resolve of our own officials to intrigue against the intention to withdraw, since the senior British full-time official at Unesco has already received a staff committee and told them that he did not want them to be sent home to join the dole queue. Under consensus the British have also connived at a resolution praising Mr. M'bow, the Director General, for his resolve; another one reinstating the proposed "New World Information Order" which attracted a negative British vote only last December; and even one threatening to take the United States to the International Court for not paying its dues this year. It seems extraordinary that Britain could connive at the last resolution since it would thus put itself in an exactly similar position after the intended

withdrawal at the end of this year, and would find such a case all the more difficult to fight in the light of this vote. Moreover to have voted like that can only have encouraged other members of Unesco to doubt whether ministers had ever been really serious.

The most decadent move of all has been for Britain, within the consensus, to endorse a resolution consolidating all previous resolutions, many of which Britain had voted against at the time. The outcome of this curious pattern of behaviour by Britain in Unesco has been to create despair among all those other members who have been waiting for the British to show the way to the exit before taking a similar path themselves. It has elicited contempt from the Third World and from Mr. M'bow. They have all been able to witness a maudlin display of a confused, confusing and ultimately corrupting style of diplomacy which has left Britain in the worst position of all. If this is the best Britain can do within the Organization, it would be better to come out now. The pretence that Britain is a force for reform with Unesco must end.

For once the financial aspects of this decision are not predominant. There may be no saving from the \$15.2 million which represents Britain's contribution over two years. Indeed, as the Select Committee pointed out, the financial balance sheet could eventually register a net loss on account of the "harvest" of consultancies and contracts placed by Unesco with British individuals and companies. However the loss will not be felt enormously in Unesco, with its \$253 million annual budget, of which only 0.08 per cent is contributed by half the members. The United States, used to contribute 25 per cent but since its departure the Soviet Union, with 10.4 per cent, has become the largest contributor to the organization's regular budget. In the circumstances what could be more appropriate?

Muzzling the Press

From Mr. James Rusbridger
Sir, The simplest answer to Mr. Gerald Isaacs' question (October 2) about Government duplicity is to recall the events in 1956 when M16 instigated an unauthorised underwater survey of the Russian cruiser *Orion* in Portsmouth harbour on April 20, despite the fact that the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, had issued explicit instructions that no covert intelligence operations were to be mounted during the Soviet leaders' visit.

To cover up this incident, on April 21 the Portsmouth police took over the pages of the hotel register where Commander Crab had stayed, and on April 29 the Admiralty issued a false Press statement about the manner of his death. Had Nikita Khrushchev not leaked the facts to the Press, presumably the public would never have known the truth. Yours faithfully, JAMES RUSBRIDGER, 7 Tremora Road, St Austell, Cornwall.

Italy's classical gardens

From Mr. H. R. Hurst
Sir, Professor Moggridge's general complaint (September 28) about the preservation of Italy's classical gardens might have some justification, but his claim that archaeology is destroying Vignola's Farnese gardens on the Palatine reveals a state of ignorance about this site and about archaeology as a whole.

The Farnese gardens are themselves an archaeological site of outstanding importance and as such have been deliberately preserved for the last 100 years, and will continue to be.

At the present time there is an exciting revival of the archaeology of the Forum and Palatine area, in which for the first time all periods which for the first time are being studied up to the present are being studied with the full range of modern archaeological techniques, and a large sum of money is being spent by the Italian Government on preservation. This includes the Farnese gardens where, for example, an excavation last year revealed the planting layout in an area where the original design

had been lost. Here, as elsewhere, the archaeological study is integrated within a larger programme for improving the preservation and display of these monuments for the public.

The conflict between preservation and archaeological research implied in Professor Moggridge's letter is therefore a false one, and the suggestion that the Italian authorities have little feeling for this site and are unaware of the appropriate methods to study it archaeologically is foolish as well as incorrect.

Instead of ill-informed criticism, the Italian State deserves our congratulations for the remarkable initiative they have taken and constructive support in bringing it to a successful conclusion.

Yours faithfully, HENRY HURST, (Co-director of British and Italian Excavations at Santa Maria Antiqua in the Forum Romanum), Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, September 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A strategy for National Schools

From Professor S. J. Prais, FBA

Sir, May I support the need for a system of National Schools to provide an option for parents seeking for their child the type of serious school which local education authorities so often fail to provide?

International comparisons suggest that this country particularly requires schools that are better at teaching those of average and below-average ability (in this I differ from Dr. Rae, as reported in today's *Times*, who emphasises the interests of the intellectual cream). We must learn from other countries the benefits - for teachers as well as for pupils - of providing a more closely-focused curriculum, with specific learning objectives for each year of schooling, proper co-ordination of syllabus between successive classes and between primary and secondary phases, and training for teachers in the problems of teaching specifically those of average and below-average ability.

Our present system of diffused

responsibility for what is taught in schools has not delivered the standard of education needed by the world of today. A number of model schools organised on a national level, and financed by direct grant, would provide a healthy alternative to LEA schools, and could be made available in larger towns.

These schools might cater for the comprehensive range of abilities and of interests, or might be selective: all that is important is that the teaching in each class should be well matched to the previous attainments of its pupils. The choice of subjects in such schools may have to be narrowed on grounds of economy; but many parents would give up much in order to ensure a more thorough grounding in core subjects. Yours truly, S. J. PRAIS, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, SW1, October 2.

Assisted places scheme

From the High Master of The Manchester Grammar School

Sir, Mr. Clement Freud's statement (October 3) concerning the assisted places scheme should not be allowed to go unchallenged either. Headmasters whose schools take part in the scheme are constantly astonished by the manner in which politicians obfuscate a very simple issue.

To most of us the story goes like this: in a free society there must be schools independent of political control - almost every day newspaper articles tell us why. It is undesirable that such schools should only be available to the rich. Indeed, for centuries the provision for "poor scholars" has been a characteristic of most of the distinguished independent schools in this country.

Until 1976 the direct grant regulations allowed this school and many other schools to admit pupils regardless of their parents' means and in recognition of their parents' wishes. The assisted places scheme was designed to replace the lost direct grant system, to improve on it and to extend the provision to

a wider range of schools - all of which it has done.

That is how we simple professionals see it and we would be glad if politicians would try to see it in the same uncomplicated way.

Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY PARKER, High Master, The Manchester Grammar School, Manchester.

From Mr. Brian J. Garrard

Sir, Your correspondent Mr. R. G. Ope (October 4) suggests that the assisted places scheme is a subsidy to independent schools. Surely the intention of the scheme is to assist parents, not the school, thus allowing the schools to draw from a broader range of families and reducing the "exclusive" label so often attached to them.

There are many families seeking such an education for their children and those who are fortunate enough to receive an assisted place are the envy of those of us now selling assets and even our home to pay for the school fees.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN J. GARRARD, 17 Dene Avenue, Wallington, Surrey.

Labour investment plan

From Professor Z. A. Silberston

Sir, Professor Lord Kaldor (September 28) is as stimulating as ever, but his argument would have been less confusing if he had distinguished between direct and portfolio investment overseas.

Lord Kaldor contrasts overseas investment with home investment. He argues that the former brings a return to this country of dividends and capital gains only, while home investment also brings wages and salaries (and hence employment) to Britain. He is implicitly assuming that direct overseas investment in, for example, manufacturing industry is a substitute for home investment. This is far from being the truth.

In a recent book, two colleagues and I reported on a number of case studies of direct manufacturing investment overseas by British firms. One of our main conclusions was that overseas investment has in no sense been a simple substitute for investment in Britain. Nor did we find that large investment resources

were being diverted from Britain to other countries to finance overseas investment.

The greater part of direct investment overseas has traditionally been financed by overseas borrowing and retained earnings. Lord Kaldor's implication, therefore, that overseas direct investment has deprived the British economy of both investment funds and jobs is almost certainly not true.

Where portfolio investment overseas is concerned - and it is this which has grown greatly since exchange controls were abolished in 1979 - the arguments regarding its effects are complex. It is, however, by no means obvious that more fixed investment would have taken place in Britain if overseas portfolio investment had been less.

Yours faithfully, AUBREY SILBERSTON, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Department of Social and Economic Studies, 53 Prince's Gate, Exhibition Road, SW7.

Elections in Poland

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative)

Sir, At the Yalta Conference in 1945 Britain and the United States abandoned the legitimate and allied Polish Government in London and accepted for the future governance of Poland a provisional government created by Stalin "pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections".

Although the Western Allies did not wait for the fulfilment of that pledge it was nevertheless the condition for Western recognition of the new government and has never been fulfilled. No free and unfettered elections have been held in Poland since 1945.

On October 13 so-called elections will be held which will not be free and unfettered. The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic is itself

undemocratic in that it grants one party a "leading role".

Communist elections do not involve the presentation of different policies. Such elections are manipulated by the regime and the voting procedure is farcical. Only officially approved candidates can stand and there is no independent supervision of the ballot.

The banned underground Solidarity movement urges that the elections be boycotted because participation in the voting would be "tantamount to co-responsibility for the crimes of martial law".

We should reflect that the continued absence of democratic freedom in Poland is an ever-present threat to stability in Europe.

Yours truly, BERNARD BRAINE, House of Commons, October 3.

Pseudo-science

From Professor T. R. Miles

Sir, Would you allow me space for three comments?

1. It is the policy of all psychology departments known to me to train students in experimental design and in critical evaluation of evidence. It was very wrong of Sir George Porter (September 16) to imply that such training is unusual.

2. Sir George cites the study of metal-bending as a deviation from genuine science. It is not, however, the topic chosen for study which makes an enquiry scientific or otherwise but the methods used. It is possible to study metal-bending (or faith-healing or ESP) scientifically

and to study the effects of gravity unscientifically (for example by counting the tiles blown off roofs during a storm).

3. Dr. Laming (September 30) asserts that "the scientific study of behaviour is still in a pre-Newtonian state". There are plenty of disciplines, however, which do not need to emulate the methods of Newtonian physics and which none the less are making exciting discoveries. There is a good case, in my opinion, for believing that psychology is one of them.

Yours etc, T. R. MILES, Department of Psychology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd.

Credit on the Levels

From Sir Ralph Verney

Sir, Professor Colles (Archaeology, September 25) describes with a wealth of detail the archaeological riches of the Somerset Levels, threatened by peat digging and contemporary farming technology.

It is reassuring that the Somerset Levels project has achieved so much in ten years, and I am delighted, as Chairman of the Malwood Fund, which is administered by the Royal Society of Arts, that the society has been able to provide substantial funds throughout the decade to assist the excavations.

The credit for the work on the Sweet Track properly belongs to the Nature Conservancy and the Somerset County Planning Office. It is, however, ironic that the investigation was opened by the MP for Bridgwater, since it was he, as Secretary of State for the Environ-

ment, who did his utmost to curtail the area of West Sedgemoor which the Nature Conservancy Council designated as of special scientific interest to preserve it from further damage.

Yours truly, RALPH VERNEY, Claydon House, Middle Claydon, Buckingham.

Lectures from Tel Aviv

From Mr. Tony Marlow, MP for Northampton North (Conservative)

Sir, After the Israeli terrorist bombing in Tunisia, can we be spared further lectures from Tel Aviv as to who is and who is not a terrorist, and to whom we should, and to whom we should not talk?

Yours faithfully, TONY MARLOW, House of Commons, October 2.

Non-stop hardship on the M25

From Mr. John W. S. Preston

Sir, The M25 - a road for vehicles not people. Your article (October 4) on the M25 unusually seemed to lack any criticism. While its existence provides an enormous benefit, the Ministry of Transport has forgotten some quite elementary human needs.

It is now possible to drive from Cambridge to Croydon on a motorway with no stopping places, no petrol stations, no eating places and no loos. Nor are there any signposts to the nearest available services at the intersections.

Apparently there are plans: my system, for one, is not that resilient! Yours faithfully, JOHN W. S. PRESTON, 10 Manor Way, South Croydon, Surrey, October 4.

Struggle for the Savoy

From the Managing Director of Trusthouse Forte Hotels

Sir, Whilst Mr. Tim Hart and the owners/managers of various other small establishments are fully entitled to their opinion (September 23), I am certain there is at least an equal number who would choose a Trusthouse Forte establishment for its "Englishness", individuality and outstanding personal service.

Mr. Hart and his fellow signatories (some of whose names I am frankly surprised to find appended to such a "round robin") and others who, for emotive and other reasons, oppose our arguments for control of the Savoy must come to accept that Trusthouse Forte is not a chain operation that will reduce Savoy establishments to unacceptable common denominators. We are not about to create clones; our record of maintaining the character, style and individuality of properties is second to none.

Much as I appreciate the independent hotelkeeper as the backbone of our industry, I do not enjoy the spectacle of a few of them yapping at the heels of large companies who do so much to support and sustain the industry. Without the millions we devote annually to training and to tourism many of them would find life much more difficult.

Yours faithfully, DENNIS HEARN, Managing Director, Trusthouse Forte Hotels, 86 Park Lane, W1, September 30.

Drug reassurance

From Dr. W. A. D. Griffiths

Sir, Your British readers will be reassured to know that the drug RoAccutane (Accutane in the USA) reported in yesterday's *Times* to be as devastating as thalidomide is being used in this country with the strictest controls.

All drugs relating to the parent compound Vitamin A have been known to be teratogenic since the 1920s, hence the company's warning when it was introduced. Acne can also be devastating and may cause the patient to become a recluse. For them the drug is highly effective and well tolerated.

It is a small price to pay to ensure that the patient is not pregnant, nor becomes pregnant while taking the medication. Yours faithfully, W. A. D. GRIFFITHS, Vice-Dean, Institute of Dermatology, St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, WC2, October 4.

Control of lung disease

From Dr. J. E. Cotes

Sir, As a result of early industrialization this country has had more than its share of occupational lung diseases; we have also led the world in their control through study of underlying factors. Many of the techniques were developed at the Medical Research Council Pneumoconiosis Unit and subsequently exploited by the Institute of Occupational Medicine with creditable support from the National Coal Board (as indicated in your Special Report, *Health at Work*, September 18, p.25).

Many conditions formerly common have become rare in consequence. However, new problems are arising (including those mentioned in your article) of which some can be illuminated by reference to original material from previous investigations. Here the situation is disturbing.

MRC have just closed the pneumoconiosis unit, destroying in the process hundreds of thousands of chest radiographs and associated records. The material on tin workers, coal trimmers and slate workers (not yet fully analysed) is irreplaceable. This university department, affected by sparse accommodation in our new medical school and a reduced grant, have likewise melted down irreplaceable radiographs for the contained silver.

Apart from the institute in Edinburgh, the pneumoconiosis medical panels of DHSS are the principal remaining repository of research material and it is to be hoped that here pressures to unload will be resisted successfully. If not, when funds again become available for research the data base will be found to have been seriously weakened.

Yours faithfully, J. E. COTES, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Department of Occupational Health and Hygiene, The Medical School, Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, September 19.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 8 1878

Cleopatra's Needle on the Victoria Embankment, London, has no connection with the famous queen of Egypt. The obelisk, made of rose-red Syene granite, was originally erected at Heliopolis during the reign of Thutmose III (c.1500 BC). About 2680 the Emperor Augustus had it removed to Alexandria. The cost of bringing it to London was met by Sir James Wilson. During the voyage the vessel with the obelisk on board had to be abandoned during a storm in the Bay of Biscay. Fortunately it was recovered and erected on September 12 1878. It measures 68 ft and weighs 166 tons. The sphinxes at the base are by G. J. Vulliamy.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE - The apparatus devised with so much ingenuity by Mr. John Dixon, C.E., and so skilfully constructed and manipulated under his ever-watchful superintendence, for the erection of the great monolith obelisk of Thutmose on the Thames Embankment, having most admirably answered its purpose, has now become a thing of the past. It was impossible to form a true idea of the monument so long as its very body was swathed in those appendages which, however indispensable they may have been to the process of its erection, were anything but ornamental. Their work done, the iron jacket girdling its waist, with the trunnions on which the 200 tons of granite had been lifted aloft, and the strap of the same metal for the obelisk's foot to rest in, to make doubly sure the jacket's grip of the granite, became eyesores to every beholder. Impatient hieroglyphists, in particular, worried with hopeless endeavours to decipher very faulty copies of the inscriptions (as all the published texts of the monument are) and finding the whole central zone of the written record, together with the most important columns of the lower end on the east and west sides, hidden as yet from their inquisitive gaze. Fortunately for this limited but not unimportant class, the ironwork foot-bridge at Cleopatra's Needle was the first to disappear, leaving nothing save the timber staging to take down. Shortly after noon yesterday the last portion of this latter was levelled to the ground, and for the few hours before the shades of evening closed in upon the scaffolded stone, it was seen in its own simplicity and beauty, pretty much as it may have looked when it stood before the water-gate of Caesar's Temple in the Alexandrian sunset 1,900 years ago. Virtually the view of it was as clear from Waterloo-bridge, not quite so unobstructed from the base of the Charing-cross, on Saturday, when they were both declared toll-free for ever. For by noon on that day nothing was left of the obelisk's scaffolding but the south-western leg. The two bridges are the nearest limits, east and west respectively, of the area within which Cleopatra's Needle may best be seen, just as the banks of the Thames, and the adjacent buildings, terraces and streets, bound it north and south. Within this space there is no point from which it does not present itself as a noble object to all. The weather-worn monument of the greatest of the Pharaohs, which two or three private citizens have saved for us from being broken up to metal the Alexandrian highways, has waited long for our due recognition of its merits thus far. As yet we have caught but a passing glimpse of it, and since to-day a new scaffolding, though of a slighter kind than that just demolished, is beginning to rise around it for the accommodation of the maulers from the South Kensington Museum, it will have to wait a little longer before taking its everyday place as one of the London sights. It should be added that on Saturday the base of the obelisk was girdled with a ring of masonry about six inches in height. This was done by Mr. Dixon's orders, after consultation with Messrs. B. Baker, C.E., and H. P. Stephenson, C.E., with the view of relieving the unpleasant appearance of the scaffolding, which, as it stands, is a square foot, whereas the force of a hurricane is believed to exceed 25lb. to the foot. On the whole, however, it was thought the bronze colour would hardly harmonize well with that of the granite, and the idea was abandoned - at least for the present.

Theft at Heathrow

From Mr. D. M. G. King

Sir, It is unfortunate that Judge. Argyll's report (October 4) chose to condemn Heathrow Airport. There is recently sentencing four airline employees. Security also covers prevention against sabotage and terrorism. This protection is at a high level here.

Crime, which is primarily the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police, does unfortunately exist at the airport, but police statistics show that this has been reducing over the years. Indeed, successful prosecutions indicate the actions that are being taken and that criminals are being caught. This, I am sure, will continue.

Yours faithfully, D. M. G. KING, Airport Director, Heathrow, British Airports Authority, D'Albion House, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex, October 4.

Tale from the deep

From Mr. David Lomax

Sir, Earlier this month, while sailing in the yacht *Cloudwalker* in the Portuguese Trades, I was astonished to discover that a large squid had jumped ten feet out of the sea at night and landed in the bag of our double reefed mainsail.

I wonder whether any of your readers might be able to suggest what the squid thought it was doing, what the mathematical probability of such an event recurring might be and how one can remove the ink stain which it left behind?

Yours faithfully, DAVID LOMAX, Beemham Lodge, Beemham, Berkshire, September 26.

October 8, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES/1

Nobody loves a juggernaut and despite restrictions on the movements of lorries and vans, they still help shift 90 per cent of Britain's goods

Lorryload of cash problems facing the industry

Most European producers of lorries and vans would agree that, despite the Continent's rapid emergence from recession, they could make a better living by simply leaving their capital in the bank.

Making commercial vehicles a profitable enterprise for the few. For the majority it is a business beset with problems. In Europe these have been exacerbated by over-capacity and monetary policies that have led to high interest rates and a subsequent suppression of demand.

The commercial vehicle industry (including bus manufacture) is also having to face the fact that the times they are a-changing. There are new and more stringent restrictions on lorries in urban areas, increasing and intense competition in the lighter-weight sectors, deregulation of passenger transport systems, a hoped-for relaxation of trans-European bureaucratic, time-wasting procedures, and all make their mark on the operation of shifting goods and people by road.

It is also true that the lorry, and in particular the hefty juggernaut, is one of the least favoured machines in modern society.

The latest issue of *Motor Industry Management*, the journal of the Institute of the Motor Industry, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the lorry. "It's a fact of life that commercial

vehicles have a low PR rating. More often than not, every malaise and problem that involves roads and transport, and a good many others, are laid at the wheels of the truck.

The bigger the truck, the more the problems; the more the problems, the bigger the truck. Indeed, sometimes it might be seen that commercial vehicles are such an easy and obvious target that, with a bit of help from the media, they are the standing recipients of every moan and groan in our consumer environment."

But, as the journal stresses, lorries and vans shift 90 per cent of all goods in this country and their flexibility is unmatched by any other form of transport.

And behind the emotion and the ban-the-lorry campaigns there is a huge industry that, like many other manufacturing sectors, has had to grapple with the far-reaching structural and technological changes without precedent.

In the years 1979 to 1982, truck demand in Europe fell by more than a quarter and in 1984 output of heavy and medium trucks was at its lowest for 15 years.

Total commercial vehicle output in France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK in 1980 was 1,386,000, including 406,700 lorries over 3.5 tonnes. Last

year the total was down to 1,030,800 of which only 260,500 were the heavier trucks.

According to the analysts DRI Europe, the industry has come through the worst of the recession, but only "plodding market recovery" is foreseen and this will bring little relief from intense competitive pressures.

In the face of high interest rates, says DRI, and weak prices for road freight, operators are showing signs of an increasingly rigorous attitude in the market place as more purposeful fleet management policies have an impact on the numbers of vehicles required and on replacement schedules.

"The lack of momentum in European truck markets - and only patchy growth in demand from beyond the Continent - will give limited scope for filling spare production capacity in the industry. Vigorous price compe-

titition is therefore likely to persist in major markets. Takeovers, plant closures and joint ventures to share the costs of major components are set to continue as persistent financial losses force the pace of structural change."

There is growing evidence that improved efficiency in

Vigorous pricing will persist in major markets

fleets through better management, greater use of contract hire and other measures will curb the growth of the European truck market in the future. DRI believes that the market will not return to its pre-recession levels for at least another decade.

Commercial vehicle manufacture could rise this year by about 7 per cent to 1,102,600, barely covering the decline of

1984. There are signs of marginal improvements in some export markets. But the DRI forecast is that output will grow by little more than one per cent a year up to 1995 when it should be just over 1,200,000, with European demand hovering around the one million mark at least for the rest of this decade.

On the export front, oil barter deals have helped to improve the fortunes of the truck makers although there remain question marks over the once-lucrative Nigerian market since the recent coup.

The Nigerian situation, says DRI, underlines the continued dangers of the European commercial vehicle industry's dependence on the developing world. "While our forecast is based on the expectation of quite stable but moderate export sales, the possibility of a sudden reverse still looms."

The trend towards greater collaboration and possible takeovers in the industry therefore remains the one most likely to accelerate. Europe has more than a dozen truck makers, more than twice the number in the United States, and with the recovery now well under way in the Western economies the time

Ford-Fiat link is rumoured in the industry

is ripe for further joint ventures not only of producers, but also of truck makers with their component suppliers, such as that between Leyland of the UK and Cummins, the engine producer, and Iveco, Fiat's truck subsidiary, and the axle maker Rockwell.

The Japanese, too, have taken more than a passing

interest in getting into bed with European commercial vehicle makers - Nissan, Mitsubishi, Mazda and Isuzu all have tie-ups with local companies.

Most recently talk in the industry has centred on a possible car and commercial link of Ford with Fiat - with a link between the two commercial vehicle operations making the most sense - General Motors with Leyland in a rumoured £360 million bid from the American giant, and a marriage of Leyland with the Dutch group DAF.

The stakes are high. GM's forecast is that by 1990 demand for commercial vehicles will reach 11 million against nine million in 1978, with most of the growth occurring outside the US.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Profits go as truck market declines

The miners' strike last year is reckoned to have reduced the domestic market for heavy trucks by at least 2,000. But the event has done little to alleviate the over-capacity and price discounting that is a painful feature of the heavy and medium end of the commercial vehicle industry.

Truck factories output in the seven major European producing countries - West Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands - fell last year to 331,500, a drop of nearly a third on the 1980 figure of 484,500.

But over the same period, demand in the 11 major European markets, those above plus Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Denmark, also declined from 375,400 to a new low of 217,000.

With home demand falling, the producers have also been dealt a second blow of reduced sales in the developing nations, previously a rich source of revenue.

The result has been a fierce battle among manufacturers to keep their grip on market share, mostly at the expense of profit. Business has undoubtedly improved since last year, with the high-powered, heavier vehicles leading demand. The expected increase for the rest of the decade is expected to come mostly from within the Continent rather than from a surge in export markets.

The UK market for heavy trucks and articulated lorries increased by more than five per cent in the first eight months of this year, compared with a year earlier, to 38,241. This was the major factor behind the small, but welcome, rise of four per cent in the total UK commercial vehicle market.

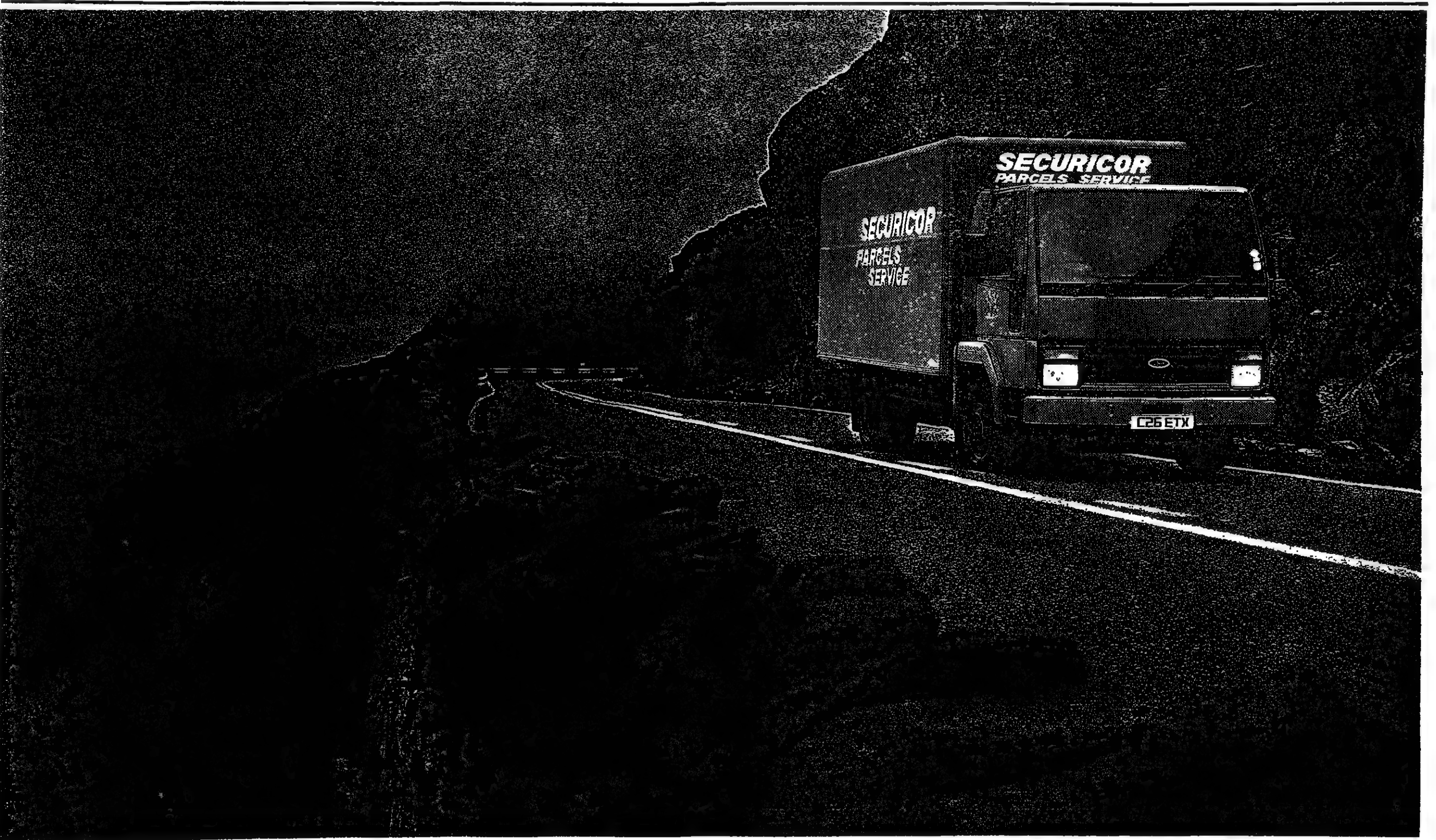
Last year Leyland and Bedford, the General Motors offshoot, both recorded gains, but Ford, the UK market leader, suffered a drop in market share from 21.2 to 18 per cent largely as the result in the slower-than-expected introduction of the Cargo range.

Notable among this year's more successful heavy truck

Continued on next page



Since 1983 this majestic Mercedes - a 38-tonner - has been the heaviest vehicle allowed on British roads



It costs just £10 to test the Ford Cargo for reliability.

That's a typical charge Securicor make for delivering a package anywhere in the UK by 10 am the next day.

It's a service that depends on 350 Ford Cargos, for making local deliveries as well as long-distance trunking runs.

Securicor's time promise means reliability is the first thing they look for in a truck. Transport Director Ron Smith checks this

constantly: there are three pages of computer information on every one of their vehicles.

And the computer has proved Cargo maintenance costs are well below the norm.

The fitters agree too. According to Ron Smith, Securicor's maintenance people all prefer Fords.

He likes the clean, good-looking lines of the Cargo.

And his drivers like the truck, too. This is especially important to Securicor, because their drivers meet the customers. The company sees them as part of the sales force.

In the main, Securicor run 7.5 and 16 tonne Cargos, and they're adding the new Cargo Cummins 10 litre.

"We choose every truck on merit," says Ron. "We make regular tests on competitive

vehicles, and in peak periods we hire in other trucks, which gives us a chance to get a good look at them.

But I don't think there's a better truck anywhere than a Cargo."

FORD CARGO



Ford cares about quality.

Profits go as demand slips

Continued from previous page

makers has been Daimler-Benz, the German producer, which captured 11.5 per cent of the UK market with sales up 31 per cent on a year earlier to become third in the sales league in front of Bedford.

Volvo and Saab Scania, the Swedish producers who are in the small band of heavy truck makers to be showing profits, have also been successful across Europe and in the UK.

Last year Volvo's bus and truck subsidiary based at Irvine in Scotland achieved record sales of £153m and boosted its pre-tax profit by 40 per cent to £2.3m. Recently, the company unveiled an £85m re-launch of its entire truck range, the biggest programme it has undertaken.

Leyland is trying hard, in advance of eventual privatization by the Government, to regain a more respectable slice of the whole commercial vehicle market, though new products are in the lighter-weight end of the market. In the first eight months, Leyland's heavy trucks sales were 5,382, a rise of nearly 10 per cent on a year earlier, which represented 15.4 per cent of total sales of heavy trucks.

Whether the continued rise of big truck imports to the UK can be stopped remains doubtful. Last year, seven UK producers took 61 per cent of sales in the sector, compared with 64 per cent in 1983 and 75 per cent in 1980.

ET

How the lorry became a technological miracle, and cleaner too

It is hard to love lorries, even for those who earn their living from them. They are noisy, smelly, obtrusive and there are far too many of them.

It is small wonder then that there were orchestrated howls of protest from the environmental lobby when Britain decided to conform to EEC rulings, allowing heavier lorries on our roads. But although the limit has been raised to 38 tonnes since May 1, 1983, there has scarcely been a squeak of protest since then.

"Most people simply could not tell the difference between a 32-tonne lorry and a 38-tonner", Michael Kneen, of the Road Haulage Association, says. "They are the same size; the only difference is in the number of axles."

Whether or not we choose to acknowledge it, the vehicles themselves are technological miracles compared with what they used to be. A badly smoking lorry is now a relative rarity; the offender is much more likely to be a badly maintained bus or coach.

An important factor in the reduction of exhaust emissions has been the introduction of the turbocharger, a compressor connected to a turbine which utilizes the exhaust gases to assist power. Unlike a mechanical supercharger, which takes its power from the engine, the turbocharger actually improves fuel consumption and reduces noise and pollution as well as assisting performance.

Originally developed for diesel engines, it is now increasingly being fitted to

petrol engines and is a prime example of heavy vehicle technology producing spin-offs which benefit the ordinary motorist.

Another significant development is the system known as intercooling, which employs the turbocharger principle to cool the air compressed by the engine. In effect this acts as an extra radiator, reducing the stresses caused by heat.

Improved fuel consumption has, paradoxically, sparked a trend towards larger engines. A 38-tonne vehicle is conventionally powered by a 280 hp unit, but some are now fitted with 320 hp. The argument is that the more powerful engine can be more economic, provided proper attention is paid to axle loading, speed and route planning.

The reduction of engine stress has meant a drastic reduction in the amount of maintenance required. Newer vehicles commonly travel as much as 500,000 miles before needing a major overhaul, which is enough to make the ordinary car-driver's mind boggle.

Multi-speed gearboxes nowadays not only give the driver a choice of up to 12 gears but even indicate to him which gear he should be using. At least one manufacturer is working on a completely automatic system, but there is still a continuing argument between advocates of the synchromesh, as used in all vehicles except heavy lorries, and the traditional constant mesh gearbox.

The traditionalists believe the constant mesh to be simpler,

more robust and more reliable. Synchromesh supporters argue that most drivers learn on cars or vans and do not have the necessary clutch skills.

Perhaps the most revolutionary advances have been in cab design. Compared with the noise and discomfort which drivers stoically accepted in the past, contemporary cabs are quiet, clean and comfortable, with well upholstered seats. They frequently have air conditioning and sleeping berths. Almost all of them can be tipped to allow easy access to the engine which, from the driver's point of view, obviates the need for panels which admit noise and exhaust fumes.

Suspension, too, has been greatly improved. Rubber components were introduced about five years ago, and there

is now a move towards air suspension which, besides giving a smoother ride, also facilitates correct axle load distribution and is particularly well suited for carrying cargoes such as fruit, which can be seriously bruised during a bumpy journey.

A great deal of attention has also been paid to the layout of control panels and to instant "readability". In Europe, though not in the United States, cabs generally have steel shells for greater strength and safety.

The public has already felt the benefits of stricter controls on noise levels and smoke emissions. But a continuing hazard to passing car-drivers, particularly on motorways, is the frequently blinding spray thrown up in wet weather.

New anti-spray equipment is currently being introduced, and recent legislation also requires the fitting of side, rear and front guards to prevent cyclists and pedestrians from riding, walking or falling under the wheels.

Safety considerations aside, what operators want are, in Mr Kneen's words, "ever greater reliability, ever greater durability and ever greater fuel efficiency."

Sadly they seem to be turning increasingly to foreign manufacturers, such as Daf, Volvo, Mercedes and Scania.

Once again it appears to be a case of British technology falling behind.

John Young



The new all-rounder: Leyland's 6-10 tonne Roadrunner

Leyland's Roadrunner could set a new pace

LIGHT TRUCKS

The significant event in the light truck market in the last year - as far as the British industry is concerned - has been the introduction of Leyland's Roadrunner, the 6 to 10 tonner which completes the state-owned company's programme of replacing long standing models.

The Roadrunner is the type of commercial vehicle that most people see every day: the all-purpose, urban distribution vehicle which accounts for about a third of the British market.

With this latest truck Leyland is hoping for an answer to Ford, which won control of the sector eight years ago, and expects it to boost sales by a fifth. Leyland says it wants to sell about 3,000 Roadrunners this year, twice last year's figure for the Terrier, the new truck's ageing predecessor.

The important point about 7.5 tonne vehicles in Britain, and they account for about 25 per cent of all sales, is that it is the maximum weight truck that can be driven without a heavy goods vehicle (HGV) licence. This class falls in the middle of the Roadrunner range.

It competes with the volume end of Ford's Cargo truck, which spans the 6 to 28.5 tonne sector.

While the light truck sector is showing some signs of buoyancy - and is likely to continue to do so as bans on heavy lorries in towns and cities gather pace - it has a long way

to go in the UK to match the previous year's sales highs. In 1982, light truck output reached just over 19,000, but in 1983 went down to 14,140 and climbed back only marginally to 15,685 last year.

Among the relative failures in the light sector has been the joint venture between Volkswagen and MAN of West Germany to produce the MT range of 6-11 tonne trucks. Two-thirds of the planned 18,000-a-year output was to be for export, but so far production has been much lower and an annual rate of 10,000 is not foreseen until 1990.

While Leyland is banking on the Roadrunner giving a considerable boost to the flagging fortunes of the company, Daimler-Benz is expecting similar good news from its LN range which has replaced the LP 6-11 tonners.

Earlier this year the LN was named winner of the 1985 European Truck of the Year Award.

DRI Europe, the analyst group, forecasts that the European market for light and medium rigid trucks of between 3.5 and 14.9 tonnes should be about 156,000 this year against 157,000 in 1983 and a fall in 1984 to 150,700. By 1990 the market could have risen to 164,500, says DRI.

There are now signs that Japanese companies such as Hino and Mitsubishi are eyeing the prospects of moving into the market.

ET

'NIFTY AND THRIFTY'



Making regular, punctual deliveries of fine bone china to Concorde requires a special breed of truck.

Dennis James believes he has found it. In the new Mercedes 7½ tonner, the 814.

"This one's been running for 9 months now. Like clockwork."

As his fleet already consisted of fourteen Merces (from 30's to artic's), Dennis was eager to add the 814 as soon as it came on to the market.

"It was just the job," he explains. "There wasn't a van large enough or a truck small enough to fit our needs. We were relying on our dealer to come up with the goods again. He never fails."

"The 814 does a specialist job without demanding an HGV. The driver wants to take it home with him."

Operating through the rigours of London traffic to the ins and outs of Heathrow Airport speaks volumes for the 814's manoeuvrability, but how reliable is it?

"It's a Mercedes. I don't even expect anything to go wrong. The fleet made over 26,000 drops last year, over one million kilometres without a major problem. The 814 had a tough act to follow. But it's well on the way. It's done 48,750 kms between here and London so far, at 60 drops a week. And it still averages 18 mpg."

"With the cover of the Mercedes warranty on top, we'd struggle to do without it now."

It seems that the 'plane of the era and the Truck of the Year have a lot in common.

"Nifty and thrifty. We can't afford to be late because they can't afford to wait."

METICULOUS ENGINEERING DOESN'T COST YOU. IT PAYS YOU.



Mercedes-Benz



Ford's Triton: £74 million to replace the Transit

Waiting to unveil the new all-purpose van

VANS

Early next year Ford will unveil a commercial vehicle that is awaited by potential users with as much anticipation as Corina owners watched the arrival of the Sierra.

It will replace the long-in-the-tooth Transit, a name that has become synonymous with all-purpose, adaptable and easy-to-operate light goods transport.

Triton is the name currently used by Ford for the van - the result of a £74m investment programme at the Southampton plant, much of it on automated equipment, and similar spending at Genk in Belgium.

In the medium van sector, the 20-year-old Transit - the single best selling commercial vehicle throughout Europe - has had to face growing competition from new rivals, notably the Renault Traffic and Master range, and, of course, its sales potential has been hampered lately by the wider knowledge that a replacement was imminent.

Ford has attempted to give the Transit a new lease of life by adding to the van's specification a 2.5 litre direct-injection diesel engine, but it is clear that its days are numbered. The Transit managed to capture almost half of the 2-3.5 tonne van sales in Europe in 1983 but now has slipped to around 40 per cent.

Meanwhile, Freight Rover, the van making subsidiary of BL, is making changes to its

Sherpa model to cope with the expected competition.

Freight Rover has been building on the success of the Sherpa in the UK (earlier this year British Telecom ordered another 2,350 Sherpas in a £14m deal) and this year's output is expected to be about 20,000.

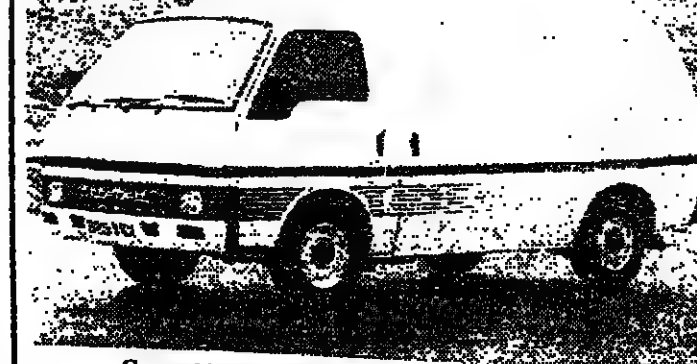
In the same sector, General Motors has introduced in the UK its Midi van, based on the WFR van of Japan's Isuzu in which GIM has a 34 per cent stake. At its traditional Luton home, GIM's Bedford has spent £30m refurbishing the van line and it is expected that at least 10,000 of the planned 30,000 annual output will be exported to other European countries.

In the light van market, Bedford launched its Astramax model at the end of August in a bid to beat the Ford Escort van and Austin Maestro van for leadership in this sector.

The Asira van has given Bedford a 22 per cent share of the light van market in the UK, and the new Astramax, with its bigger, high-roof cargo body, will give the company access to three-quarters of the market. Bedford estimates that it can sell 15,000 of both models a year.

Ford, too, has had its successes in the UK, selling 2,000 diesel-powered Escort vans to the Post Office earlier this year, a coup which could mark a breakthrough for the diesel engine.

ET



General Motor's Bedford: £50 million investment

مكازم النجف

The tough, lonely life of the man in the driving seat

Unlike those engaged in more established trades where there are often long family traditions, lorry drivers come from a wide variety of backgrounds.

As a way of life it has something of the nomadic appeal of, say, working on a North Sea oil rig or even joining the Army, and quite a significant number learn to drive heavy vehicles in the services.

Among the attractions are the relative independence and lack of supervision, "macho" image that the job has acquired. The money is also quite good, although not as generous as is sometimes supposed.

Government statistics show that in April last year the driver of a heavy goods vehicle, which is anything over three tonnes, earned an average of £162.70 a week. That was more than £30 above the average for drivers of other goods vehicles, but only £10 above the average for all manual workers of £152.70.

The average working week is longer - 49.9 hours as against 45.7 for other drivers and 44.3 hours for all manual workers. But there are few, if any complaints of exploitation.

It is accepted that journey times cannot be predicted down to the last detail, that drivers cannot simply walk off the job when they have completed a fixed number of hours, that much time has to be spent loading and unloading and in waiting for people to arrive, that heavy traffic, bad weather and the demands of bureaucracy can cause unforeseen delays, and so on.

But in any case drivers like it that way. If they had wanted jobs with fixed, predictable hours, they would have gone to work in factories or offices. The long

overnight haul, the break for a meal in the small hours in an unknown cafe in the middle of nowhere, the casual chat with colleagues met by chance before each goes his separate way, are all part of the image.

Another of the job's attractions is that it seems to require relatively few qualifications. All you need is your HGV licence, and there is no need for apprenticeships and exams.

However, this is something of a simplification. A man cannot be expected to take command of a large and expensive vehicle without having a fair knowledge of how it works. Most drivers are expected to be able to carry out minor, routine repairs and to identify the causes of mechanical failure.

Quick reactions and anticipation are some of the prerequisites

A more than average share of common sense, quick reactions and anticipation are other prerequisites.

It can be a lonely job requiring a high degree of self-sufficiency. Once upon a time a lorry driver might expect to pick up a hitch-hiker every now and again to provide some companionship on the journey, but in this security-conscious age, employers are worried about robberies and hijackings, most have a rule that drivers may not give lifts.

Hours of work, break periods and daily and weekly rest periods are all governed by detailed EEC regulations, and are enforced in this country by the police and Department of Transport inspectors.

In recent years the tachograph has been introduced to provide an automatic record

of all journeys. The tachograph was initially opposed by drivers, with the support of trades unions, and was described as "the spy in the cab", but it is now accepted without any obvious resentment.

Next year several changes are due to be made in the regulations, which are still the subject of long and detailed negotiations. In broad terms the employers want greater flexibility, which the unions do not necessarily oppose provided it does not cause a deterioration in working conditions.

Britain's membership of the EEC and the big expansion in trade with Middle Eastern countries have meant that more and more drivers are working the long-haul international routes.

The handbook of the Road Haulage Association's international group lists among available destinations not only every country in Europe but also Libya, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Emirates and Oman.

In the early days drivers on these routes might have been regarded with some envy, but the romance and novelty soon wear off. Drivers become all too familiar with the red tape and long delays that can accompany border crossings, not least within the so-called "common market".

If there is an elite, it probably consists of the drivers of large oil and brewery tankers, partly because wages tend to be higher than average, but also because of the prestige of being in charge of smartly liveried vehicles. It is what, rather than where, you drive that apparently counts.

JY



The mod cons of the long distance lorry driver: Mark Attwood, at the wheel, from Twickenham, and his mate, Peter Turner, can take their rest in the bunks at the rear of the cabin. Some drivers even take a portable TV along.

Different packages for deals on wheels

FINANCE

Rather more than half of commercial vehicles, from light vans to the biggest trucks and trailers, probably are operated by using rental, contract hire or leasing arrangements. Additionally, hire purchase appears to be used more in the light van field than with bigger vehicles.

Given the extent of capital investment involved, with costs per vehicle ranging from around £4,000 to £40,000 and more, bigger companies particularly may finance vehicle buying from their own resources, including borrowings, or their cash flow.

Rental arrangements are typically for shorter periods and especially useful when additional carrying capacity is needed at peak times. Contract hire offers a complete package, including not only financing but full servicing and replacement vehicles when the hired van or truck is off the road. Leasing in this field is usually a straight forward financing deal. Balloon leases, which offer lower payments until the vehicle sale notionally pays off a final larger bill, have been less popular since second-hand values left some operators with unexpectedly large final payments.

Rental, contract hire and leasing are used less in the commercial vehicle field than by businesses equipping with cars, according to the latest analysis of the British Vehicle Leasing and Rental Association. In BVRLA members' fleets nearly a fifth of light vans last year were rented and another 8.1 per cent were either leased or on contract hire.

Comparable figures for heavier commercial vehicles and trucks were 7.6 per cent and 4.1 per cent. The compar-

able figures for trailers were 1.3 per cent and 3.9 per cent.

There has been marked growth in the contract hire and leasing of trailers, up from 0.9 per cent in 1982. To an extent this reflects better reporting by BVRLA members.

In light vans rather more are operated on contract hire compared with leasing. Among all the heavier vehicles leasing is the more favoured route.

BVRLA members represent that part of the commercial vehicles market involved in rental, contract hire or leasing of vehicles.

Recovery from recession has been buoying the commercial vehicle financing market for the best part of three years and commercial vehicle registrations show that to August this year the process has continued. The only sector showing any signs of a downturn is buses and coaches.

A stable financing market with the prospect of reasonable growth is forecast by Mr Basil Brandon, managing director of Valkyrie Motor Holdings (VMH), part of the TSB-owned UDT Holdings and a sister company of Swan Leasing. Swan operates primarily in the cars sector and VMH, drawn by growth prospects in commercial vehicles, has launched a financial and motor transport service in that sector.

VMH is involved in both contract hire and leasing but Mr Brandon says he detects a particular growth in leasing. The light van sector has not yet been fully exploited, he believes. There is now a drive to interest the smaller user of vehicles in financing methods like leasing, especially where the sphere of operation is in urban areas.

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Hop on a private bus, but will it be as good?

BUSES

Britain's bus services are about to undergo the biggest revolution in their history. From September 28 next year all services outside London will be "de-regulated", that is to say opened to free and unrestricted competition, and the industry is holding its collective breath.

For more than half a century all local bus services have been operated under licences which have restricted or excluded competition except where it was deemed to be in the public interest. The concept of a choice between companies, with operators competing for our custom, is something that most of us have never experienced.

There is no guarantee that we will experience it in future. For the fear is that the Government's bold experiment to make the industry economically viable and no longer reliant on subsidies will result in fewer rather than more services and, consequently, even thinner order books for manufacturers who have already gone through several lean years.

The Transport Bill affects four main categories of services. The first are the nationalized companies, namely the National Bus Company and the Scottish Bus Group. These are amalgamations of the old regional bus companies which, in a complete reversal of history, the Government is now seeking to decentralize, privatize and perhaps restore to their original names and liveries.

The second category consists of the large municipal fleets at present operated by the metropolitan county councils, which

are themselves about to be abolished. After abolition they will be run "at arm's length" by committees of metropolitan district authorities but with a high degree of autonomy.

The third group comprises the smaller fleets operated by district councils in medium-sized towns and cities. Until now they have been run more or less as council departments, but in future they will be semi-autonomous companies.

Finally the independent companies, coach operators, private hire firms and so on cannot strictly be said to be directly affected by the Bill since, with the exception of the inter-city express services which were deregulated in 1980, they have never been subject to restrictions. But it is they, of course, which stand to benefit from the opening up of routes to competition.

There is a curious paradox, however, in that the biggest transport system of all, in London, remains not just regulated but nationalized.

In rural areas, where the continuing curtailment of bus services has caused grave concern, the Government hopes that its Bill will stimulate that its Bill will stimulate the prospect of a whole host of potential new operators. But there are fears that many of them will be "cowboys", able to afford only second-hand vehicles and ready to skimp on repairs and maintenance.

Whatever brave new world the Government may be proclaiming, the industry sees only doubt and uncertainty.

JY

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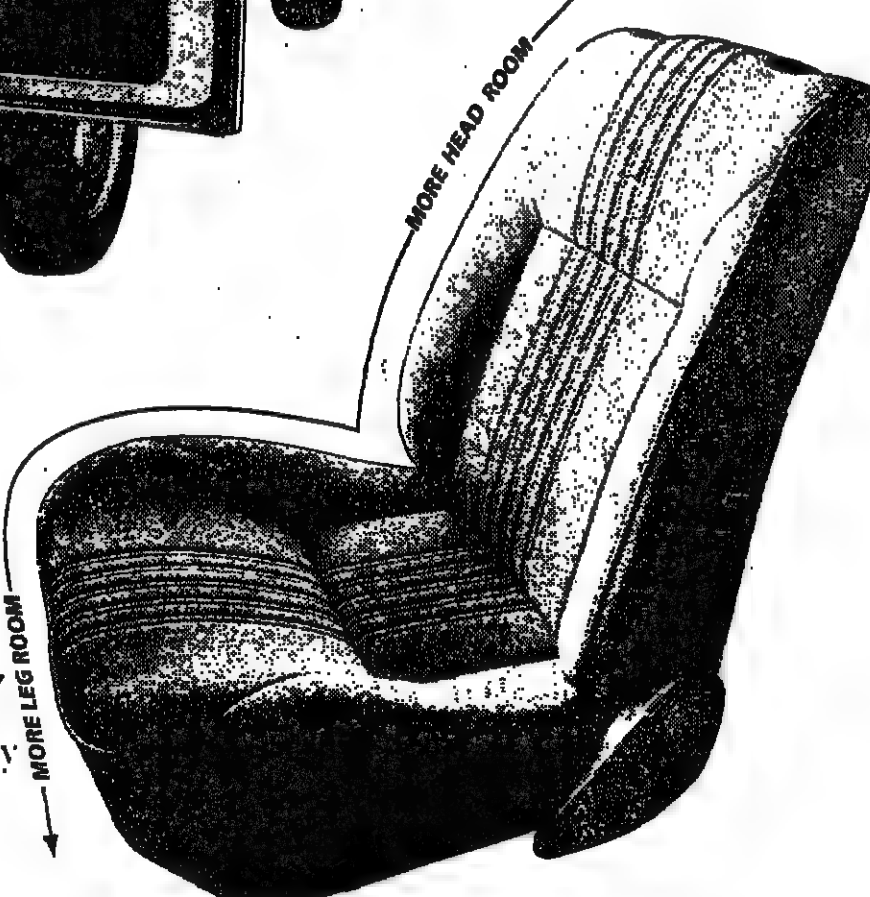
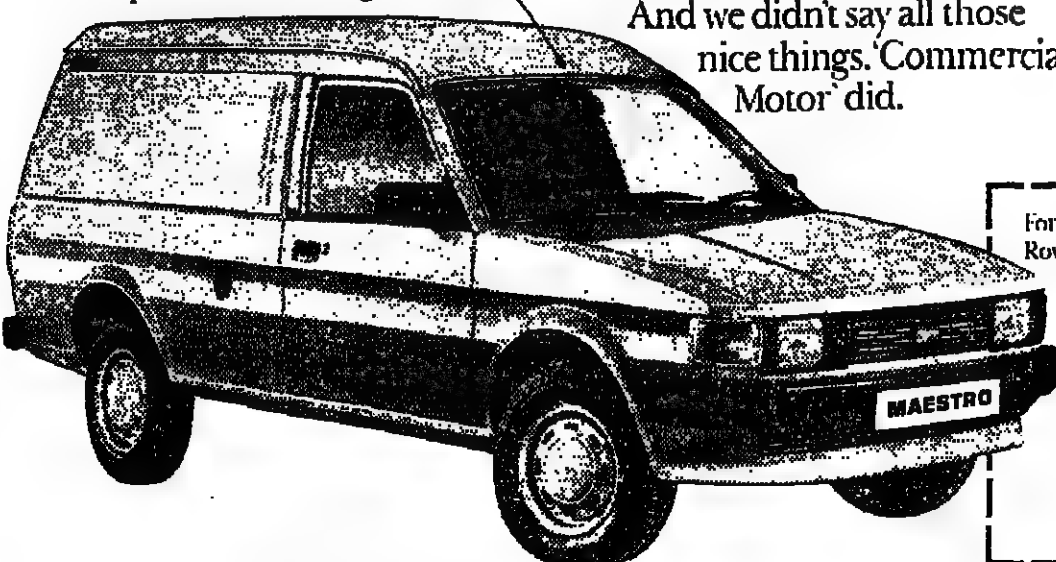
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Institute of Transport
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35	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Marshall & Sons	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEK

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNLISTED

INDEX-LINKED

Prospective real redemption yield on protected inflation rate (DIP) of 10.5% and 10.0%

1985 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

ELECTRICALS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

INDUSTRIALS E-K

INDUSTRIALS L-R

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

INDUSTRIALS

INDUSTRIALS

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Quiet trading

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Sept 30. Dealings End, Oct 11. 5 Contango Day, Oct 14. Settlement Day, Oct 21.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

INDUSTRIALS A-D

INDUSTRIALS E-K

INDUSTRIALS L-R

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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INDUSTRIALS E-K

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1985 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E

BUILDING AND ROADS

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OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Thames TV presents
a blurred picture

The apparent readiness of Thorn EMI, with 46 per cent of the shares, and BET, Television to Carlton Communications is not sufficient reason for the sale to take place. Not by a long chalk.

The leaking of a preliminary agreement between the two major shareholders and Carlton's ambitious Michael Green is best read as an advertisement that TT is for sale: prospective buyers should apply to Hugh Dundas, chairman of TTH (and of BET) with a copy of their letter to the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The bruited price of £80 million should be regarded as negotiable, as TT's principal asset is a television franchise for the London area (weekdays only) which is granted and may be withdrawn by the IBA.

The attitudes of BET, which has a policy of shedding peripheral activities (like TV), and Thorn EMI, which is in a hole and needs money to climb out of it, are understandable. Nor can Michael Green be blamed for his visionary zeal. The real problem is dividing the right policy for the IBA, which is now faced with a decision for which there is no precedent.

Thames Television is not in trouble, like TV-AM was: neither major shareholder is in a position where it cannot face the alternative of not selling its shares; neither BET nor Thorn EMI is the subject (at least not yet) of a takeover bid, which would automatically raise the question of a shareholding in Thames passing into a new pair of hands; and, if it comes to the crunch the second most powerful interest, after the IBA, is not BET or Thorn EMI, but the management who actually run Thames Television.

It is aptly that Bryan Cowgill, the managing director and chairman, who left in July after the dispute over ITV's bid to poach *Dallas* from the BBC, is no longer there. However, his successor, Richard Dunn, and the Australian sales director, Jonathan Shier, are not sheep.

All proposals for a change of ownership have, in fact, to come from the TV company itself and so far, Mr Green's only contact has been with BET and Thorn EMI. The latter's seven representatives on TT's 14-man board are as a consequence likely to be excluded when TT's view is formulated for the IBA. Furthermore, the IBA will almost certainly want to consult the company's 10 man management committee which itself has a reputation for *Dallas* like intrigue and division. The word from that committee yesterday was "Who on earth is Carlton?"

Carlton was formed two and a half years ago when Michael Green, now aged 39, reversed his TV and photographic production interests into the Fleet Street Letter, a quoted share tip sheet. Since then he has built it up through a series of hectic takeovers into the biggest post-production TV and video company in Britain with interests in the manufacture of digital video equipment and a market capitalization of more than £200 million.

Mr Green plans to pay for Thames in currently highly valued Carlton shares which will be placed by Morgan Grenfell and Hambros Bank (also joint advisors to Thorn EMI). According to Carlton this would accomplish at one stroke the IBA's desire to see wider share ownership at Thames.

That is tongue in cheek nonsense but it does point to one of the horns of the IBA's dilemma. The authority does not like single ownership of television companies, though it exists, and the IBA was pushing Thames toward floating 20 per cent of its shares on the stock market.

The other even more uncomfortable consideration is the nature of the IBA's role. This is twofold: to decide on the structure and ownership of the commercial television network, which it does when the franchises come up for renewal; and to act as a kind of public trustee for the way the companies operate their franchises. If the IBA were simply to let Thames change hands in mid-term solely because the main shareholders wanted to raise money or move out of television, the franchise system would suddenly have a hollow look to it.

Bankers in Seoul
feel the heat

Commercial bankers in Seoul for their part in the annual circus of the IMF and the World Bank are feeling the not unfamiliar heat of government pressure to accept the buck. Anxiety about the

slowdown in world economic activity earlier this year, which the assorted governments that make up the Interim Committee of the IMF admit was sharper than they expected, helped precipitate a further fall in commodity prices that has increased the strain on primary producing countries.

Commercial bank lending fell sharply during the first phase of the international debt crisis, a shift reinforced by central bank strictures on the forgotten virtues of commercial prudence.

Now, inevitably, the tune has changed. Although growth in developing countries is expected by the IMF to rise slightly next year, to just over 4 per cent, and the decline in the dollar reduces the burden of much Third-World debt, both the international institutions and leading governments are getting anxious about the continuing burden of debt service out of modest export earnings, and have taken heed of the threats of some borrowers to limit payments unless now finance is forthcoming.

The target set by the United States - an increase of 2 per cent to 3 per cent a year in net bank exposures - is intended to provide for extra finance while still allowing the commercial banks to reduce loans to the bigger debtors as a share of their total lending. This, however, assumes that international lending to industrial countries will increase quite rapidly.

Crusader sharpens
his sword

The battle for Fleet Holdings is now entering its last stages, with the Crusader giving every indication that the mud-slinging of recent weeks will give way to more violent combat. Fleet's chairman, Lord Matthews, has until the end of this week to fire off his main ammunition, in the form of a profit forecast. United then has a further week in which to decide just how much David Stevens' publishing ambitions are worth. His current offer of £230 million was not intended to be taken too seriously, but despite his copious criticisms of Fleet's accounts, and its management abilities, he may have a figure of closer to £300 million in mind.

Lord Matthews and his advertising agents have been delightfully sarcastic about United's "paper mill" approach to issuing shares. But if the increased bid comes with a cash alternative, Lord Matthews might be tempted to pay attention, although he has rather boxed himself in by the obdurate stand he has taken.

Mr Stevens' determination to win Fleet and Fleet's equal determination to ensure that his conquest is not cheap, has resulted in some extraordinary City manoeuvres. First Fleet's advisers Kleinwort Benson bought 2,080,000 United shares, making no bones about their intention to use the holding in order to knock their rival's share price. Not a hugely successful ploy: on Friday Kleinwort's sold 250,000 shares at 303p. Yesterday the stock closed at 300p. Such moves may not create the false market to which the Takeover Panel is theoretically so opposed, but they come close to doing so.

Equally questionable is the decision of United's advisers, Morgan Grenfell, to retaliate by buying shares in its client. Morgan's purchase of 100,000 shares might be seen as an attempt to stabilise the share price, just as Kleinwort's efforts were intended to do the opposite. But as advisers to a company involved in a major bid battle, with daily meetings to discuss tactics, surely Morgans know rather more about the shares they are buying than those who go fresh-faced and innocent into the market?

Morgans insist that they have no privileged information, and the Takeover Panel, having seen fit to raise the question, is happy with the answer.

It is not unheard of for a merchant bank to buy up its bidder client's shares with astute purchases. Usually, however, the buying is done after the crucial 46th day on which all offers and information are out in the open. This case is different because United has still to make its higher offer.

Morgans apparently does not know what this will be. That must be an unusual position for an adviser at this stage in a major takeover battle.

America's \$5bn plan for poor
nations given cool reception

From Sarah Hogg and David Smith, Seoul

The two-part American plan for managing the next phase of the debt crisis, monitoring economic performance and acting as a catalyst for an increase in commercial bank lending.

However, the American target of a 2 to 3 per cent annual increase in net exposure of the commercial banks to Latin America (adding up to \$20 billion to \$30 billion of new money over a two to three year period) was greeted with some scepticism by bankers here, who point out that they have only just been urged to increase their reserves and adopt more prudent lending policies in the Third World.

Mr Baker's plan to add World Bank money and some bilateral aid to the IMF's Trust Fund to create a special pool of about \$5 billion (£3.5 billion) for medium-term loans to sub-Saharan Africa received a lukewarm reception, though the Americans insisted it should feature in the final communiqué of the IMF's Interim Committee of key finance ministers and the parallel Development Committee of the World Bank, which concluded its discussions yesterday.

The Japanese and German governments questioned the willingness of the Americans to provide their fair contribution.

There was support for the American view that the World

Bank should take on a larger role in the next phase of the debt crisis, monitoring economic performance and acting as a catalyst for an increase in commercial bank lending.

However, the American target of a 2 to 3 per cent annual increase in net exposure of the commercial banks to Latin America (adding up to \$20 billion to \$30 billion of new money over a two to three year period) was greeted with some scepticism by bankers here, who point out that they have only just been urged to increase their reserves and adopt more prudent lending policies in the Third World.

Japanese government sources pointed out that lending by Japanese banks to developing

countries is still increasing, possibly at levels which exceed commercial prudence.

For the British government, the Treasury Minister Mr Ian Stewart stressed that the new "catalytic" role for the World Bank should not be allowed to overstrain creditworthiness.

The Bank of England has come under pressure to ease its regulatory caution, and European bankers had felt American pressure to step up lending to the Third World even before the IMF meetings.

Other governments were critical of America's attempt to seize the initiative in the management of international debt without being prepared to increase the resources of the

international institutions

directly.

The British Government joined others in urging a general capital increase for the World Bank, but Mr Baker was only prepared to tell the Development Committee that the United States would keep the capital needs of the World Bank under "close review".

However, in the communiqué of the Development Committee, the major governments agreed that "the Bank should not be constrained by lack of capital" and endorsed the possibility of a general capital increase.

The United States was also prepared to agree that discussions should start next year on an eighth replenishment of the International Development Agency - the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries. The deadline for these discussions is the next annual meeting of the World Bank in Washington.

Mr Baker also welcomed the World Bank's scheme for a multilateral investment guarantee agency, which has received support among industrial governments although the developing world is divided on the issue.

He stressed the importance of developing new sources of external capital for developing countries, particularly through direct investment.

Clausen call for capital

Mr A W "Tom" Clausen, the President of the World Bank, urged a substantial increase in the bank's capital in a speech in Seoul this morning. He said: "We need to ensure that resource constraints do not prevent the bank from providing the scale of support which the borrowing countries need and which the bank is otherwise well positioned to provide."

Calling for talks in the coming months, he said:

"There can be no question that we will need a substantial capital increase, although our lending plan this year and next need not be constrained as long as there is broad support on the part of our shareholders for a general capital increase that will support an expanded role for the bank in the rest of this decade."

Mr Clausen said that the International Development Association could be more effective if it were strengthened.

USM placing for Shandwick

By Allison Eadie



Peter Gummer: looking for acquisitions

Shandwick, Britain's third largest public relations consultancy, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market via a placing. Shandwick had fee income in the year to July 31 of £2.9 million behind Good Relations at £5.1 million and Charles Barker at £4.5 million in their last reported accounts.

The group's West End consumer goods agency acts for companies and associations, including Birds Eye, Wall's, The Football Association, Lever Brothers, Nationwide Building Society and United Biscuits.

Shandwick Consultants, the City-based financial division, had fee income to July 31 of £1.3 million, putting it in second place in financial PR behind Dewe Rogerson which had fee income in 1984 of £1.75 million.

services like advertising and design. The company was founded in 1974 by Mr Peter Gummer, the present chairman. The market leader, Good Relations, yesterday announced yet more board changes after the departure in August of Mrs Maureen Smith, the deputy chairman, and Mr Paul Winner, a director. Mr Jeffrey Lyes and Mr Derek Robinson have joined the board and Mr Jim Wakley, who was to have transferred to New York to be president of the new subsidiary Good Relations Inc, has resigned.

Mr Anthony Good, chairman, said the 13-strong board, including 10 executive directors, had unanimously committed themselves to staying with the company and not selling shares.

Kalon set to
bid £9.5m
for Dufay

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Kalon, the paint company which came to the stock market this summer, is planning a £9.5 million bid for Dufay Bitumastic. The deal has the backing of the Dufay board, but is dependent on Kalon's acquisition of a 24.12 per cent stake which is held by Camrex, a subsidiary of Ruberoid.

Ruberoid put Camrex into liquidation this year and the liquidator is talking to several parties about buying the stake.

Kalon's chairman, Mr Leslie Silver, who is also the chairman of Leeds United Football Club, said that Dufay would complement the company's industrial coating business.

The offer would be worth 57p for each Dufay share, against a market price of 48p before the announcement of the intended bid.

Yesterday Kalon reported that its pretax profits for the six months to the end of June were up by 32 per cent, from £932,000 to £1,239 million. This was despite increases in raw material costs and interest charges up from £410,000 to £642,000.

Mr Silver said that the company's chemical, polymer and industrial paint businesses were continuing to grow and he was confident about the result for the full year.

There is an interim dividend of 0.8p, as forecast when the company came to market.

Factories' costs show
biggest fall in 10 years

By Richard Thomson

Industry's fuel and raw material costs over the year to the end of September showed the biggest fall since the index of manufacturers' input costs was begun more than 10 years ago. The figures have fuelled hopes of a fall in the rate of inflation next spring.

The monthly input costs for industry last month rose slightly after falling for the previous six months. But with increased fuel prices and a weaker pound analysts were encouraged that the rise for the month was only modest.

The Department of Trade and Industry gave a warning that the increase may be revised downward when final figures are published.

The index, published by the department, showed a year-on-year fall in costs of 1.5 per cent.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY'S
INPUT COSTS

	Index	12-month rate
	(1980=100)	%
1985 Jan	145.5	9.0
Feb	147.8	10.1
Mar	145.8	9.5
Apr	140.8	5.3
May	138.8	3.2
1982 June	136.7	1.7
July	133.9	-0.1
1981 Aug	133.0	-0.2
Sept	133.2	-0.5

Source: Department of Trade and Industry.

The monthly figure rose, however, by 0.2 per cent partly as a result of the pound's 1.5 per cent decline against the dollar during September, pushing up the price of raw materials.

Strong gas
watchdog
'is needed'By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The Association for the Conservation of Energy has called on the Government to set up a "strong and respected" regulatory authority to oversee the operations of British Gas after it is privatized.

In evidence to the House of Commons Energy Select Committee investigating the type regulatory body which should be set up, the association says that such an authority should in no way diminish the attractiveness of the initial flotation.

"Indeed it may well discourage those antipathetic to the concept of such a flotation from threatening to reverse the procedure at a later date, and thereby perhaps dissuading some potential investors."

"We believe that, given the size of the company and particularly its possession of prime retail outlets in practically every high street, the flotation will prove extremely attractive to both institutional and private shareholders, even should a regulatory authority of the kind we advocate be introduced."

The association says that the regulatory body should encourage the awareness and benefits of energy conservation.

It adds: "We acknowledge fully the considerable effort and resources that the British Gas Corporation has put into the promotion of energy efficiency in the past. Yet we are persuaded that they could have done more."

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Esso Overseas Finance N.V.

(now EXXON FINANCE N.V.)

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due November 15, 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of November 15, 1971 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$1,178,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on November 15, 1985 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

21 46 47 57 76 77 83

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M"

bearing the following serial numbers:

736 2086 3636 3786 5086 5236 5386 5536 5686 5836 5986 6136 6286 6436 6586 6736 6886 6986 7136 7286 7386 7486 7586 7686 7786 7886 7986 8086 8186 8286 8386 8486 8586 8686 8786 8886 8986 9086 9186 9286 9386 9486 9586 9686 9786 9886 9986

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due November 15, 1985 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris and Zurich; Credito Romagnolo S.p.A. in Milan and Rome; Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg. Payments at the office of any paying agent outside of the United States will be made by check drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account with, a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. Any payment made by transfer to an account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding at a rate of 20% if payee not recognized as exempt recipient fails to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-9, certifying under penalties of perjury that the payee is not a United States person or an executed IRS Form W-9, certifying under penalties of perjury that the payee's taxpayer identification number (employer identification number or social security number, as appropriate). Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to a penalty of \$50. Please therefore provide the appropriate certification when presenting your securities for payment. Coupons due November 15, 1985 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after November 15, 1985 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

ESSO OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

payment:																				
M	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230
	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250
	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270
	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290

WALL STREET

Down trend continues

New York (Agencies) - Prices opened lower yesterday in moderate trading of New York Stock Exchange issues, continuing the trend of the previous session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which fell 4.37 points on Friday, was down 3.69 to 1,325.04 shortly after the market opened.

Declines led advances by 411 to 355 among the 1,152 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Mr. Chester Pado of AC Securities said: "The market is weak."

The market had experienced a "reasonable rally" from the lows of a couple of weeks ago and it was now backing and filling, he said.

Third-quarter earnings reports are a big question mark and some soft spots will crop up."

He added that the market was in the process of discounting disappointing third-quarter earnings.

"Normally we don't have to wait for every last earnings report to be before the market begins to act better," he said.

A spokesman for Evans and Co said that the announcement on Thursday that it would be acquired by Forstmann Little and Co in a leveraged buyout caused a temporary cooling in the takeover fever.

Table with 4 columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Includes stocks like AMF Inc, Allied Signal, Alcoa, etc.

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CANADIAN PRICES

Table with 4 columns: Ticker, Price, Change, Volume. Includes Canadian stocks like Alcan, Inco, etc.

EURO CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Bank, etc.

ECGD

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Bank, etc.

COMMODITIES

Markets were generally quiet. Metals, for once, traded a little more on fundamentals and all contracts were somewhat steadier after last week's nervousness.

Aluminium stocks on the LME were up, but copper stocks fell on the week. Some follow-through buying from New York helped push copper to £1,114 and zinc and aluminium looked a bit stronger.

By contrast, currencies ruled the roost on the soft markets.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Change, Volume.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

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OTHER STERLING RATES

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

POTATO FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

BALTIMORE FREIGHT INDEX

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

STANDARD CATHODES

Table with 4 columns: Term, Rate, Change, Volume.

TIN STANDARD

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TIN HIGH-GRADE

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LEAD

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ZINC STANDARD

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Armstrong Equipment 'way ahead' and shares jump

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares in Armstrong Equipment were on the up and up yesterday as City men got a look at the report and accounts of the engineering group.

Mr Harry Hooper, the chairman, is in bullish mood. "We are way ahead of last year, comparing first quarters, with trading still improving very rapidly", he says.

The share price is moving in the same direction, up 3 1/2p at 60 1/2p yesterday, with more buying reported in late trade.

Armstrong has already kept the Square Mile happy this year, producing profits 80 per cent higher at £4.53 million in the year to June. As a result, analysts pushed 1985/6 forecasts up to and beyond the £7.5 million mark.

Now it looks as though the City will have to make further upward revisions, especially since Mr Hooper tucked away another interesting piece of information in the accounts.

Armstrong has got a surplus on its pension fund, and can look forward to a three year or more holiday from pension contributions if it wishes. Mr Hooper played down the importance of this when asked to comment, but there is no doubt the situation gives Armstrong plenty of opportunity to boost its pretax profits still more.

Because the company has reduced its workforce by more than half in recent years, with many of those leaving taking their pensions with them, there is a surplus of between £8 million and £10 million, Mr Hooper admits.

Given the structure of its pension arrangements, that means Armstrong can reduce or cut entirely payments into the scheme.

For the analysts, it could mean a massive upgrading of estimates. Mr Hooper says the tantalisingly given both the surplus in profitability and this leeway on pensions, "the



Geoffrey Kent



Sir Derrick Holden-Brown

Priest Mariani Holdings, the property group, remained at 92 1/2p as the ubiquitous Border & Southern Stockholders Trust lifted its stake. With others in the John Govey stable it now has 18.1 per cent of the capital.

Turiff Corporation did what the City expected and announced a half year loss. The shares of the construction group have fallen steadily since the poor full year figures in April and the company released the bad news early in an apparent attempt to end the pressure on its price.

margin for error is greater" on the City forecasts issued so far.

Equities had a quiet day with fading hopes of an interest rate cut this week tending to restrain the market. In relatively quiet trading the FT 30 share index closed 6.1 points down at 1,012.4 points and the 100 strong FT SE share index dipped 6.1 points to 1,306.9 points.

Government stocks were immersed in the general apathy easing by up to 1 1/2p at the short end of the market.

Alfred Lyons, awaiting the Australian Elders group to launch its bid for 286p, regarded by most as vulnerable to a bid, slipped 2p to 205p.

Imps, it appears, has dropped out of the Elders consortium being put together to bid for Allied. But there are vague suggestions that, Monopolies considerations permitting, Allied, headed by Sir Derrick Holden-Brown might try a defensive merger with Imps, where Mr Geoffrey Kent is chairman.

Rumour was rife about Beecham Group late yesterday, and all to the detriment of the share price. Jobbers were marking the shares down by about 6p at 294p in after hours trading.

The big suggestion was that Sir Ronald Halstead, the chairman, is about to leave the drugs group, though few of the speculators could supply a reason. In the event, a spokesman for the group said "there is

no truth whatsoever in the idea".

The second story was that Beecham has run into problems with Augmentin in the US, with its patent on the broad-spectrum antibiotic under threat. But, again, the Beecham spokesman dampened the speculation. "We are not aware of any such problem in the US".

In fact, it looks as though certain city firms get their wires crossed. Eli Lilly, the US drugs group, is known to be challenging a patent on a rival drug which sounds to the layman like the chemical structure of Augmentin, but there is no indication that Augmentin is involved.

Following hard on the heels of recent profit forecast downgrades for Beecham, it looks as though the City knives are certainly out on the group.

Another FT 30 constituent, Thomson EM1, ended unchanged at 367p after touching 377p on the proposal to sell Thames TV where it has a 46 per cent interest. British Electric Traction, the other Thames shareholder, rose 2p to 315p.

Briat Investments held at 115p as Burnett and Hallam-

Isleworth, Middlesex. Speyhawk was unchanged at 285p. Dufay, the paint group, responded to the possible offer from Kalon Group with an 8p gain to 56p. Ealon rose 1 1/2p to 255p.

But Office and Electronics Machines dipped 2p to 228p as F. H. Tomkins decided not to go ahead with its signalled offer.

Doubled profits left Sir Jerome & Sons, the electronics and textiles group, 12p up at 64p.

Philip Harris (Holdings), the scientific equipment maker, fell 10p to 170p. W. Canning, regarded as a possible bidder, has sold its entire shareholding.

Imperial Group dominated the traded options market yesterday, notching up 1,487 contracts traded out of a total market volume of just 7,208. No other option saw any substantial volume of business.

The Guinness Peat Group yesterday moved closer to bidding for full control of Britannia Arrow Holdings, the financial group. It just could not resist an opportunity to buy 3,250,000 BAH shares at 101 1/2p. So Guinness, a banking to commodity group, now has just over 28 per cent of BAH, which embraces the ramp of the old Slater Walker group. BAH shares eased 1p to 105p.

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Who is the biggest bond dealer in the United States? Salomon Brothers? Goldman Sachs? Drexel Burnham Lambert? No. The title goes to a gentleman from Chicago called Tom Baldwin.

Mr Baldwin is a "local" - someone who trades or acts as broker on his or her own account - on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a legend in his time. Few people can match his instinct for the market, and few have grown richer from trading it.

He is reputed to make \$1 million (£700,000) a year. But, as phenomenal as he may be, Mr Baldwin is only one of 1,500 locals entitled to trade on the huge floor of the CBOT.

Watching the seething mass of gesticulating, shouting, gum-chewing traders on the floor of the CBOT, or on that of its arch-rival, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, it is a sobering thought that half of the members are locals.

They are the linchpin of American futures trading because they take the risks and, therefore, provide the liquidity which is as important to the market as is water to a fish.

A glance at these traders dispels some myths. Many are

far from being the sharp, young speculators of popular belief. The average age in the corn (maize) pit on the CBOT is estimated at over 40 by one hardly juvenile participant.

The rotating bald heads vantage from the visitors' gallery confirm the estimate and raise the question of why it is reckoned in London that a trader is burned out when he or she reaches 30.

It is true that in the pits that are trading more recent contracts, such as the Treasury Bond contract, which has the biggest volume in the world, the average age is lower. But the contrast with London is none the less for that quite a few of the traders are women, and many are highly qualified. A local with a master's degree in business administration from the University of Chicago is not a freak.

What is easily overlooked is that Chicago has a long history of commodities trading. The CBOT was founded in 1848, earlier than any London futures exchange, and at various times it has boasted three generations of a family on the floor.

Being a local in Chicago, in fact, is just another way of earning a living - and not

necessarily a madly prosperous one at that. For every Tom Baldwin there are hundreds of traders who make less than \$100,000 a year, especially in these times of severely depressed agricultural markets.

A crucial corresponding fact is that the number of private speculators (investors) in commodities in the United States is far smaller than often supposed. Market research has put the number as low as 200,000.

Such people - who do indeed conform to the stereotype of the dentist from Marin County - may be influential when markets are buoyant, for example during the precious metals boom. But business is now dominated by professional traders and increasingly by big houses trading their own capital, known to CBOT officials as Customer Trade Identification 2.

All of this suggests that the London futures markets, in their desperate efforts to make up for neglected time, are barking up the wrong tree - or rather, the wrong two trees.

As the number of futures and options contracts explodes and the 30,000 salesmen around the world compete ever more

ferociously to sell them, London is in danger of losing the essential liquidity.

The first incorrect tree is the virtual absence from London markets of locals. It is a curious fact that London lacks such a group because the shrewdness of its traders in everything from cocoa to used cars is supposed to be the City's strength.

The second wrong tree is the assumption that a huge pool of speculative capital is waiting to be tapped, if only the tax rules were changed, the funds brought on shore and the regulatory apparatus duly installed. American markets do not depend on external private speculative capital, and neither should British markets.

London may have confused the outside speculator (the Marin County dentist) with the inside speculator (the local). It is the inside speculator who makes the market go.

As Mr Tom Bonnen, CBOT vice-president for marketing, puts it: "We give them the steak, and they provide the sizzle." The worry must be that until London actively encourages the Tom Baldwins of this world, its futures markets will not sizzle.

Michael Prest

MITCHELL COTTS

International Engineering, Transportation and Trading

1984/85 RESULTS (unaudited)

- * Profit before taxation up 11%
- * Earnings per share up by 25%
- * Dividends up from 4.00p to 4.25p

	Years ended 30th June 1985	1984
	£000	£000
Turnover	366,980	376,876
Profit before Taxation	12,067	10,889
Profit after Taxation and Minorities	7,634	5,812
Earnings per Ordinary Share	10.02p	7.99p
Dividends per Ordinary Share	4.25p	4.00p

Mitchell Cotts plc, Cotts House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7BJ. Tel: 01-283 1234. Telex: London 8814641.

COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● **S. JEROME & SONS (HOLDINGS)**: Interim dividend of 1.0p (0.694p), payable on November 15, is declared for the six months to June 30. With figures in 2000, turnover was 9,103 (£7,800), pretax profit 301 (£245) less interest charges 187 (£115) and tax was 132 (£52). Earnings per share were 3.78p (1.72p).

● **HERON CORPORATION**: The board has announced reorganisation proposals under which a new international holding company will be set up. This company will hold all of Heron's overseas interests through non-British holding companies and its British interests through Heron Corporation.

● **LEISURE INVESTMENTS**: No dividend is announced for the year to June 30. With figures in 2000, turnover was 2,497 (£1,904), operating profit was 227 (£338). Tax was 91 (£21), and earnings per share 1.92p (0.73p).

● **BAILIE GIFFORD TECHNOLOGY**: No interim will be declared as it is the intention to make only one dividend payment in June. Gross investment income was £393,171 (£129,707) for the six months to August 31. Tax was £100,958 (£29,720). Earnings per share were 1.36p (0.42p).

● **THE GLOBAL GROUP**: A final dividend of 1.25p, making for the year to May 31 payable on November 28, is declared. With figures in 2000, turnover was 2,477 (£2,212), profit before tax was 312 (£11) and tax 150 (£19). Earnings per share were 4.1p (5.4p).

● **JAMES HALSTEAD GROUP**: A final dividend of 2.5p (1.42p), is declared for the year to June 30. Group turnover was £35,193,917 (£31,330,082) and profit £2,492 million (£2,452 million). Group profit before tax £3,069,067 (£2,191,916). Earnings per share were 12.92p (10.07p).

● **LONDON AND MANCHESTER GROUP**: The interim dividend is being raised from 5.81p to 8.15p, to reduce the disparities between payments. It will be paid on November 14.

● **HAT GROUP**: The company's offshoot, Hat Glass Services, has acquired the assets and goodwill of Hat Glass, a London-based company. Further sums will become payable, depending on the final valuation of assets acquired and profitability over the next two years.

● **JOHN & WOODHEAD & SONS**: The company has agreed with Helmar, for the sale as a going concern of the business, stocks and certain other assets of the shock absorber division of Jonas Woodhead Manufacturing Company.

● **STEWART JARVIS GROUP**: The directors estimate that profits before tax and minority interest of the group were not less than £300,000 (£200,000) during the year to June 30. Profit after tax and minority interests was not less than £450,000 (£259,000).

● **CIRCAPIRE HOLDINGS**: The company has signed an agreement with Navan Cotton and Silk Mills of Bombay, India, to develop, subject to approval by the Indian government, a £2 million circuit board plant in Goa.

● **ARMSTRONG EQUIPMENT**: The chairman of the company, Mr Harry Hooper, said that the board would commit itself to the growth of the group by acquisition. The chairman is encouraged by the performance in the first half of this year.

● **BRITISH SYRPHON INDUSTRIES**: The company has sold one of its smaller companies as part of its continuing programme of rationalisation. The shares in Sun Paper and Board (Agency) have been sold to that company's managing director for £20,000 which has been paid in cash.

● **GEORGE INGHAM & CO**: Deliveries of yarn during the first half of the year were about 4 per cent up on the same period last year but value of sales is 21 per cent higher which reflects higher raw material costs. The order position is healthy and full activity is anticipated for remainder of the year.

● **GKN**: The company is to sell its BKL Fittings subsidiary to Nippon Benka Kogyo of Japan. A GKN spokesman declined to give the value of the sale, saying it was material to the British company. BKL employs 290 people and makes tubular butt-welding fittings used in power stations, oil pipelines and the chemical industry.

● **JOSEPH HOLT**: An interim dividend of 0.5p (0.3p) is being paid for the first half of 1985. Pretax profit was £4,647,197 (£4,580,395). Pretax profit was £1,400,707 (£1,205,278). Earnings per share were 28.56p (10.9p).

● **GALLIFORD**: For the year to June 30, with figures in 2000, turnover was £4,649 (£4,309). Profit before tax was 3,040 (£2,460). A total dividend of 4.4p (4p) is being paid. Earnings per share were 6.15p (7.43p).

● **ERITH**: For the first half of 1985, with figures in 2000, turnover was 24,382 (£24,111). Pretax profit was 607 (£1,085). Earnings per share fell to 1.85p (3.19p), but the interim dividend is held at 1.1p, payable on Nov. 30.

● **HEWITT-STUART**: For the 26 weeks to Aug. 4, with figures in 2000, turnover was £8,812 (£3,580). Pretax profits reached 3,647 (£3,256) while earnings per share were 3.28p (2.96p). An interim dividend of 0.575p (0.525p) is being paid on Dec. 5.

● **GREENBANK INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS**: For the half-year to June 30, with figures in 2000, sales were 6,409 (£3,208). Pretax profit was 506 (£416) and earnings per share were 1.25p (0.99p). An interim dividend of 0.9p (0.8p) is being paid.

● **DOWNIER HOLDINGS**: For the half-year to June 30, with figures in 2000, turnover was 1,477 (£1,239), while the pretax profit was 115 (£61). Earnings per share were 1.61p (0.85p). An interim dividend of 0.5p (nil) is being paid.

TEMPUS

Building groups beat the downward trend

The gilt market displayed masterly inactivity for most of the day, until the authorities got tough with the discount houses and left a shortage of nearly £150 million with the market. Interbank rates firmed, and gilts slid south, ending the day some 1/2 of a point down.

The market hoped for nods and winks ahead of today's money supply figures, but the Old Lady's dealing tactics were more like a blow to the chin. Anyone for rate cuts?

In the different ways, Istock Johnson, the country's largest independent brick maker, and French Kier, an international construction company, have demonstrated how to withstand the downturn of the British construction industry. Despite awful weather and poor demand at home in the six months to June, both companies managed to lift profits and both are investing at home.

Istock's profits rose only slightly to £4.83 million after a 12 per cent loss in volume and more than expected disruption to production as new capacity is brought on stream.

The profits increase owes much to a fall in losses in the United States. As this business turns round, it should provide an important source of profits growth in the next few years.

The potential is significant. American sales are now exceeding those at home.

French Kier also made progress overseas, with the completion of a large Kenyan contract helping to take profits from £6.3 million to £7.4 million, despite a £750,000 exchange rate loss.

The £20 million bid for Abbey, also announced yesterday, would represent a significant investment at home for a company capitalised at £93 million. Though based in Dublin, Abbey's main assets are in Britain.

The offer for Abbey is at a discount to net assets but represents a generous 23 times historic earnings. That price has already secured acceptance from two of three family shareholders, Mr Patrick Gallagher and the estate of his late brother James, with 36 per cent of the equity between them.

For Kier a successful bid would be attractive in so far as it would reduce the sharehold-

ing held by Trafalgar House from 25 to 23 per cent.

Both companies are clearly confident of recovery in Britain, no doubt betting on some pre-election spending, but of the two, Istock's shares at 152p look the better value.

Cannon Street Inv

One by one, back they come, the walking wounded of the Seventies and its lush experiment with "go-go" banking.

Recently First National Finance revealed that it had left the Bank of England lifeboat, bearing as ballast, some £70 million of accumulated tax losses. Subsequently, the shares have never looked back. Up 3p yesterday to 134p, the popular market story is that bidders surface round the 165p mark. We shall see.

Cannon Street Investments, another spectacular casualty of Britain's secondary banking crisis resurfaced yesterday, brimming with optimism and hopes for the future. Bill Hislop, chairman and chief executive, may sound like a cross between John the Baptist and a John le Carré character, as he returns from the wilderness. But his ambitions for the group are straightforward and mainstream.

During the summer Cannon Street Investments secured a USM quote at around 40p. The move followed a protracted period of debt restructuring in the Seventies, which saw £18 million repaid to National Westminster. The group was quoted on a profits base of nearly £400,000 a year, the profits stemming from three main divisions: laboratory equipment distribution, Christmas gift hampers and garden products.

Yesterday's interim results reveal an impressive jump in pretax profits from £32,000 to £153,000. A full year figure of £500,000 or more looks a probability. Tax, of course, is not much of a problem. Dutch losses ensure a tax holiday until well into the 1990s, while in Britain Cannon Street has some £12 million of various categories of tax credit.

Significantly, the group also published details of its asset revaluation yesterday. This reveals a surplus of about £438,000 on various properties, bringing assets a share up to about 34p. The shares rose 3p to 63p.

The combination of all these factors paint such a favourable picture that it is hard to see Mr Hislop waiting the year or so before his profits pass the £1 million mark, and he secures access to a full quotation. More likely is a reverse into a quoted shell, with activities in fields related to Cannon Street's mainstream businesses.

Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank, would have no difficulty in putting such a package together if the timing was right.

Molins

Molins has adopted a most ingenious way of propping up its share price. All you do is make an announcement that a management buyout consortium bid will be made at no more than 170p and by magic the stock market will oblige by maintaining the price at a few pence above that level.

Some may wonder what has happened to the missing ingredients, such as a consortium deal or a much vaunted rival offer.

Yesterday's interim results skipped lightly over the topic and merely informed shareholders of the state of public knowledge with the rider that: "we are currently awaiting a formal offer and will communicate with shareholders as soon as this is received".

Perhaps it was the nature of this statement which persuaded the stock market that rather than lose 5p a share on this deal it would prefer to lose 6p. For a rather disappointing figures the shares rose, albeit marginally, from 175p to 176p.

Certainly, there was nothing in the figures which could have fuelled the fires of optimism. Pretax profits for the half-year dipped from £2.9 million to £2.5 million.

The main problem for Molins is to get its new generation machinery accepted by its customers. A fairly standard problem. However, it is accentuated in an industry where the emphasis is on contraction rather than expansion.

Molins has had its rationalization programme, although the costs still linger on in these results, so there is not an awful lot left to go for from this direction. In essence you are left with a company waiting for someone to take it out of its misery. There is no obvious source of release, apart from the management, so at the present price the message must be sell.

APPOINTMENTS

Barclays Bank: Mr David Acland has been appointed chairman of Barclays Investment Management. Mr David Moss, becomes a non-executive director of Barclays Bank Trust Company and continues as managing director of Barclays Investment Management. Mr Mike Emm, an executive director of the trust company, has become its managing director.

Barclays Merchant Bank: Mr Peter Carter, Mr Chris Dowling and Mr John Stander have been made corporate finance directors. Mrs Lynda Rouse becomes corporate services director. Mr Peter Noble projects director and Mr Humphrey Percy, treasury director. Mr Don Barrett, Mr Gerry Carey, Mr Elias Kesses, Mr Ben Kilpatrick, Mr Tony Wahlhaus and Mr Martin Weyer have been made assistant directors.

Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings): Mr Tom Weatherly has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Electronic Rentals Group: Mr T. W. Long, managing director of the subsidiary, Visionhire, has been appointed to the group board.

Alexander & Alexander International: Mr William Wilson has been made chairman and chief executive officer. Mr John Sienkiewicz continues as president and will become director of multinational business development. Mr John Devine is to be chief executive responsible for retail operations in Britain and Europe.

British Overseas Trade Board: Mr Martin Roberts has succeeded Mr Martin Rumblelow as secretary.

STC Telecommunications: Mr Stuart Thomas has been named as marketing director.

Stockley: Mr Piers Colling has joined the board.

Carroll Group of Companies: Mr Thomas Park Little has been appointed to the board of the property division.

Howden Group: Mr Alan Macleod becomes company secretary.

Portman Building Society: Mr Colin David has been made a director.

Haslemere Estates: Mr Andrew Hamilton has been made a director.

Christian Salvages: Mr Brian Fielder is to be group finance director.

Sears Roebuck & Co: Mr Edward Brennan has been elected chairman and chief executive officer.

Jerrerson Smurfit Group: Mr James O'Dwyer succeeds Mr Dermot Barnes as a non-executive director.

Devitt (Midlands): Miss L. A. Toomeke has been made a director.

Taylor Woodrow Construction: Mr Mike Prokopion has been appointed a director.

English & Overseas Properties: Mr James Lazarus has joined the board.

French Kier

INTERIM RESULTS

J. C. S. Mott, F.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.Struct.E., Chairman reports on the six months to 30th June 1985

RESULTS	(unaudited)	6 months to 30.6.85	6 months to 30.6.84	Year to 31.12.84
* Group profit up 16% to		£7.35M	£6.33M	
* Group turnover up 15% to		£150M	£130M	
* Earnings per share up 18% to 8.5p (1984 7.2p)				
* Interim dividend increased to 2.33p (1984 1.55p) (payable 15th November 1985)				
* Encouragement expressed for full year				

	6 months to 30.6.85	6 months to 30.6.84	Year to 31.12.84
Turnover	£150M	£130M	£237M
Profit before tax	£7.35M	£6.33M	£16.38M
Dividend per share	2.33p	1.55p	6.15p
Earnings per share	8.5p	7.2p	18.7p

(The audited profit and loss account for the year to 31st December 1984 is an extract from the latest published accounts which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and which contain an unaudited audit report.)

French Kier Holdings
Public Limited Company
50 Epping New Road
Buckhurst Hill Essex IG9 5TH

FK works worldwide

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
Barclays	11 1/2%
BCCI	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	12 1/2%
Continental Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

YOU FACE COMPUTER THREATS THROUGH A HACKER

Today's increasingly sophisticated computer systems face a devastating array of threats, threats that could jeopardise the survival of your business.

Unauthorised access, or hacking, is a particularly topical risk. Theft of money or goods, sabotage and the disclosure of sensitive and highly confidential information are all potent threats.

But it's still just one side of the coin. Past experience has shown us that the dangers to your business come from a much wider source. The physical threats of fire and flood, for example, or financial loss, through accident and error.

Though less newsworthy, these tend to be quite common place and often equally disastrous. In a recent case history, a wholesaler had his entire data and backup wiped out, and lost all

information on orders received. Consequently, he was unable to honour his commitments and lost 12% of his business at a time he was intending to expand. His competitors, on the other hand, thrived.

With our help you'll be able to anticipate every threat to your computer systems. We'll carry out a comprehensive review of your security systems and formulate a series of practical suggestions for strengthening them.

We've already undertaken reviews for a large number of companies and, in virtually every case, serious security weaknesses have been unearthed. A chilling thought.

We know it's not always the obvious threats that cut deepest. If you would like assurance that you are assessing your security risks correctly, contact us today. You may be surprised by what you discover.

To: Lucy Vella, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, PO Box 17, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX. Tel: 01-248 3913.

- ☐ Please send me more information on Computer Security.
☐ Please arrange a meeting with one of your consultants.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Telephone Number _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

**Deloitte
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PROFIT FROM OUR SKILLS

Friendly? It's more of a turn-off

By Jane Lawrence
 A machine which says "Hello, how are you?" the first time you turn it on is probably user-friendly. One which still says the same thing six months later probably isn't.

This is a problem more and more experts are discovering as they attempt to create a computer that is easy to use. The consensus is that so far there is no such thing.

Strathclyde University's top man on the subject, Jim Atty, told a meeting of computer users recently that he believed fewer than 5% of computer manufacturers bothered to test scientifically the so-called friendliness of their products.

Instead, they wrote software they thought would do the job. But that often gave little consideration to the fact that users' needs change as they learn more about their system.

For example, a naive user becomes more sophisticated with time, and needs far less prompting. Unwanted help can quickly become as annoying as no help at all.

Indeed the main difficulty for system designers is trying to find a form of presentation that suits everyone at different stages in their careers as user.

What they often need is more than the traditional "naive versus sophisticated" software split. As well as the *à la carte* and *table d'hôte* menus, they



often need a computer equivalent of a business lunch. As it is, the "user-friendly" systems that exist today turn as many people off as they turn on.

Research has shown that jokes, colloquialisms and verbosity on the part of the computer are most definitely out, despite all the systems around which base themselves on an overly familiar style.

A more useful facility might be a nudge button, similar to the one found on fruit machines.

That would mean that someone who has gone through a complex menu driven routine once need not do it again. Instead he or she could hold all

the parameters constant and vary only one. The computer could do the rest.

The difficulty with developing friendly computers is that we, as humans, have very little idea of what appeals to others. For example, one man who was working on the problem of creating an answerphone that people actually talked to, instead of putting down the phone at the message tone.

He taped several different voices to test out on callers, including a sultry-sounding female. The one that received the best response was a dalek voice, which sounded as if it was created by machine.

Callers preferred it, he dis-

covered, because they felt it made no judgement on them. That is the sort of response users want from a computer. Even so, Atty thinks that designers could learn a lot from the way that people converse.

A study in the seventies discovered that we are all conditioned to learn as much from things that are unsaid - or deliberately misrepresented - as we do from things that are made clear immediately.

That has taught us to read more into communication than we would otherwise. Hence computers that tell us too much or too little cause great confusion.

The best systems are the ones that impart only the relevant information in a brief and orderly fashion. In that way we are not panicked, or made to feel stupid.

Atty's main conclusion is that a designer must have a good model of the user in his mind before developing a system - and that users cannot be classed into expert versus novice type categories because as they learn their category changes. Others consider that we still do not know as much as we should about what is or is not "friendly".

The fact is that user-friendliness matters - not least to the manufacturers, who want to sell more and more computers to people who have never used them before.

Why IBM won't rule the world

WORKSHOP

IBM's methods of building computer networks seem to work, so why do we not all use these rules?

I assume that you are urging the world to adopt IBM's Systems Network architecture (SNA). The alternative is to create another set of rules. This has been slowly done by the International Standards Organisation (ISO) and associated standards bodies. This is labelled the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) design.

For the time being there is a more complete system for managing networks within SNA designs. Some complete applications are also well suited to SNA, which has matured its management functions.

However, the OSI design is creating its first management rules dealing with recovery and concurrency and this is a healthy step.

● This week's Workshop looks at whether everyone should use IBM networks, the wide price range of modems and, occasional users of office software. Hedley Voysey will answer questions on any aspect of business and personal computing. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

There are distinct limits to SNA capabilities and the world is not likely to sit and wait for IBM to reveal both products and extended rules at its discretion. IBM is also being reasonably supportive of OSI.

I am confused about the very wide price range of modems.

Since I intend to use an electronic mail service, such as Easylink, for telex working and message reception, I need to choose a modem now. How high a price is worthwhile?

Since you stated your main purpose then I must say that on the face of it you should stick to cheap modem buying, for the time being. To clear the ground a little, you must realise that simple modems will not do automatic calling, or answer the phone without intervention. Modems that do these things are generally labelled as intelligent modems. These start at about £200 and for £300 you can get some nifty features.

However, if you make enquiries about the price of modems you will probably hear the mystic incantation that they are "Hayes compatible". This piece of trade jargon could be very important. If some piece of clever US written communications software takes your fancy, you will probably find that it uses the Hayes conventions. Hayes is a US firm which set some trends in communications habits.

So, for basics you need buy only the simplest of manually worked modems and software to link with your electronic mail service. For a little more you can reduce fiddling about a lot. On top of this you may wish to

entrust software which is 'Hayes' compatible, but make sure it actually works with your modem choice. Frustration fuelled by reading foggy computer advertisements is hard to cure.

Our problem area is the occasional user of our ordinary office software. These users forget key points and have to lean continually on the regular users. What can be done?

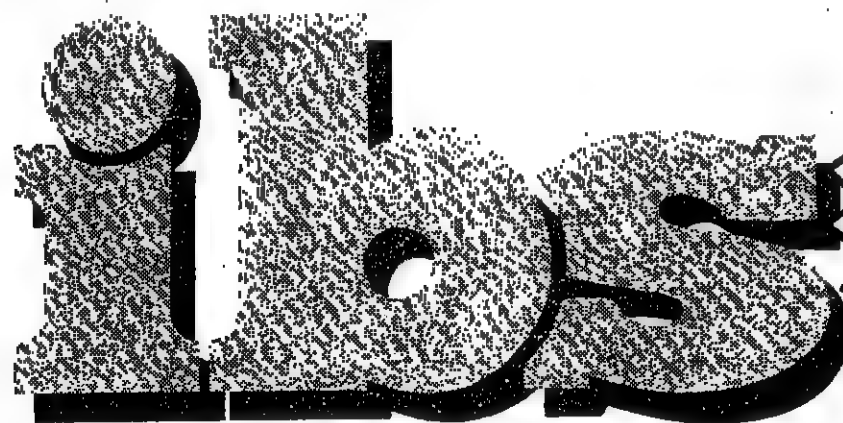
One way is to try to précis the core of operating steps on to a card which is kept near the machine. The software suppliers are tackling the problem in several ways. The most fashionable method is to use pictorial menus to suggest the proper choice of steps, and to imply as much as possible about the results of taking any step. The waste paper basket, for instance, carries overtones of destruction.

There are also signs that the need for cheap and simple software which is deliberately limited in scope is being understood. There are two problems with simple software. The first is the price, which must be under £100 and preferably nearer £50. The second is that there should be ways of linking files produced with simple procedures to software that comes complete with powerful functions.

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة



Low-tech among the high-tech: Priscilla Waller... making friends in the commercial world

Count-down for verdict on the IT centres

By Geoffrey Ellis

Management consultants De-Itte Haskins and Sells are expected to report this month on the information technology centres. Their finding will form a basis for a government review of spending.

The consultants started their enquiries at the Camden centre in North London, based in an old Victorian piano factory. There the manager Priscilla Waller is hoping that a favourable response will enable her and her staff of ten to continue their role in helping unemployed youngsters.

The centre has expanded since its creation in 1982, and from the original six trainees it now has places for fifty, who spend twelve months training in hardware, software and the automated office.

Miss Waller has seen 82 per cent of its 130 ex-students move either into employment or further education. This, she says, is encouraging, as many of the trainees were under-achievers at school. With the help of the centre, they have proved to be capable of both earning and holding down a job based on modern technology.

While the government encourages the centres to seek as much outside funding as possible, Miss Waller sees pitfalls if this path is followed slavishly. The courses could become commercially driven to the detriment of more wide-ranging skills.

In common with the 150-odd other centres, Camden has built up a strong relationship with business, with both sides having a healthy respect for the other. Two companies in particular, Rapk Xerox and Cable and Wireless, have given financial and material assistance, lending staff, offering equipment and becoming involved in the running of the centre. Miss Waller also has software help from City University, where she read science and electrical electronic engineering.

This month the centre starts to offer one and two-day commercial courses on Unix operations for systems managers and PC users, and by doing so, qualifies for a further grant of DTT "pump priming" money. As a result of enquiries from the public, it also hopes to provide evening sessions.

Camden is trying hard to make as many friends in the commercial world as possible while awaiting government decisions which could change its future activities.

Is this just a brave farewell?

Last week's seventy-fifth anniversary issue of *The Times Educational Supplement* contained a four-page advertising feature for the Microelectronics Education Programme. There were articles about how the MEP functions, its international work and a long list, which filled a whole page, of the hundreds of computer programs it has produced.

But there was not one word about the fact that the MEP is in its death throes and is being killed off at the end of March. Do they know something that we do not, or is it simply the MEP's way of saying goodbye? A spokesman for the Microelectronics Education Programme said the MEP was still, after five years in existence, being inundated with queries and that the advertisement was another attempt to put across its philosophy both here and abroad.

There is enormous international interest being shown in Britain's work in computers in education. This is one reason why there is surprise at the government's decision to axe a body which believes it is responsible for putting Britain ahead of all other countries in the field. Competing nations are particularly astonished.

At the recent World Conference on Computers in Education conference in Norfolk, Virginia, there was international unanimity that Britain was ahead of all other countries, including the USA, when it came to the philosophy of micros in education, devices and software. Richard Fothergill, the MEP's director, has been called, somewhat effusively, "a prophet without honour in his own land".

Educationalists from all over the world come to Britain to learn about the subject.

The MEP carries out consultancy work in more than 40 countries and its products are sold internationally. Why then has the Programme been axed by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to be replaced with a smaller, centralised unit?

The MEP thinks the answer lies in money. Rumour has it that the Department of Education and Science had asked for the MEP's current £3 million a year budget to be doubled. However, the Treasury decided that £2.2 million would

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

be allocated annually. Therefore the cloth had to be cut to match, the argument goes.

Sir Keith announced at the end of July that a new Microelectronics Support Unit would take MEP's place. It will provide a central information service, continue the MEP's work in special education, organize some teacher training and sponsor some curriculum development. It will do this on a budget of £2.2 million and there will be an additional subsidy of £3 million over the next three years provided by the Department of Trade and Industry to help the buyers of educational software.

The sums of money involved are peanuts. The MEP's allocation is 0.005 per cent of the total education budget or 0.5p

in every £10 of educational resources. It is difficult to believe that even a penny-pinch Treasury would insist on a cut of this nature if there was satisfaction at the way an organization was performing. The trouble is that there was not.

The MEP, based in Newcastle, was set up to reflect the devolved nature of the English and Welsh education system. It operated through 14 regions (eight or nine of which are expected to continue with local authority funding) and there are suggestions of a great deal of waste and duplication. Critics feel that a central unit to coordinate activity and information is needed as a matter of priority.

Nevertheless doubts remain. Despite its structure, the MEP did invaluable work of the kind which the new unit will be hard pushed to replicate. It pioneered electronics in the classroom through kits such as "Microelectronics for All" of which more than 1,000 have been sold to 600 secondary schools. It also developed Information Studies whereby children learn to write and edit reports for radio and newspapers by using the new technology.

The MEP was a thoroughly English animal, believing that by devolving its work the individual teacher would become involved at the classroom level and that this would produce more and better change. It was the "Let a thousand flowers bloom" philosophy, creative but perhaps sadly outmoded. It is possible that this kind of operation was needed in the initial stages of introducing the microcomputer into the British classroom, but that now it is time for the administrators to take

Inmos is playing for high stakes

By Richard Hudson
and Robert Simison

Inmos, Thorn EMI's semiconductor unit, has begun marketing its new "transputer" chip in a bid to break into the world microprocessor market.

The chip, greeted by industry analysts as a technically novel device, works at least five times faster than the most advanced microprocessor at present marketed, says Inmos, and can be turned into an inexpensive super computer.

Inmos will have a hard time getting computer designers to start working with the chip, as it requires unusual programming techniques, analysts said.

As this is Inmos's first foray into the microprocessor market, it could also have difficulty convincing customers of its reliability.

Microprocessor chips, the silicon heart of computers, perform their basic arithmetic operations. The world market for such chips is a battleground dominated by US semiconductor-makers and the reaction to Inmos's product-launch was cautious.

"This is a really early leading-edge technology that could be a winner or could be outclassed," said John Ferrick, director of strategic marketing at National Semiconductor.

The transputer name comes



Ian Barron... It's not make or break for Inmos

from squeezing together transistor and computer. What makes it special, as a microprocessor, is its unique ability to perform so-called parallel processing, which means it can handle more than one task at a time. Conventional microprocessors perform only one calculation at a time. Parallel processors can work through a given task much faster.

Thus, while one transputer executes, on average, ten million computer instructions each second, ten transputers together can do nearly ten times better, Inmos says. By comparison, *Continued on page 26*

Skill drain hits the town hall computer rooms

Local authorities are having to pay up to £2,500 in order to attract skilled computer staff back to their ranks.

Employers and unions agree that there is a major problem facing the authorities as many of their computer specialists are tempted away by higher salaries and perks in commerce and industry.

A survey by Computer Economics, a Surrey-based company specialising in studies of the computer industry, shows that a senior programmer working for a local authority in London earns 17% less than his counterpart in commercial organisations.

A similar disadvantage affects most grades in local government with the exception of trainee programmers who are paid 6% above the industry average.

The computer centre manager for a large local authority in Kent has constant problems keeping his staff. "I am on a treadmill training junior staff so that I have replacements ready when my programmers leave," he finds trainees easy to recruit because "they look on it as the first step on the ladder. When they have a year or two's experience they are off to London."

The increasing demand for skilled staff has driven up

salaries in the private sector to the point where Lambeth is offering £9600 p.a. to attract a programmer with one year's experience and still cannot recruit as many as it needs.

Advances in communications mean that companies like Chase Manhattan Bank are moving their computer centres out of London and attracting staff with relatively high salaries and fringe benefits.

The councils are caught in a vicious circle. Lack of training in the private sector in the late seventies and early eighties has caused a shortage of skilled personnel in the computer industry and driven up salaries because of the scarcity. The councils carried on training because they could attract young people and now are finding that those people are moving away to more lucrative employment.

The National Computing Centre estimates there is a 10 per cent shortfall in trained DP staff across the UK. Its spokesman, Patrick Raymond, said: "The worst effects of the crisis fall on computer users rather than manufacturers or consultants". In this scramble for staff, councils are losing the battle to attract recruits.

JOB SCENE

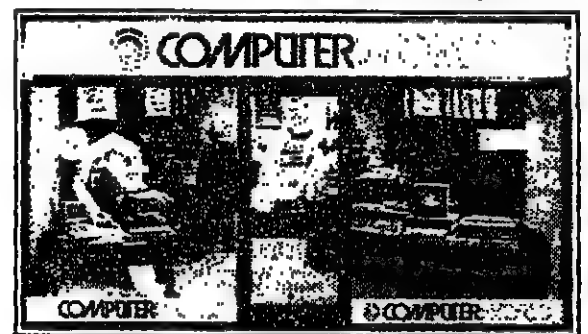
By Ian Cheeseman

Individual branches but are kept within normal pay grades. Because of the strictures on council spending in recent years salaries have fallen in comparison with outside employers.

Lambeth council in South London is the first authority to offer scarcity bonuses but the problem of staff shortages is becoming acute in many areas. Traditionally council staff have remained loyal to their employers because they offered job stability and frequently, in rural areas, the only data processing careers.

The increasing demand for skilled staff has driven up

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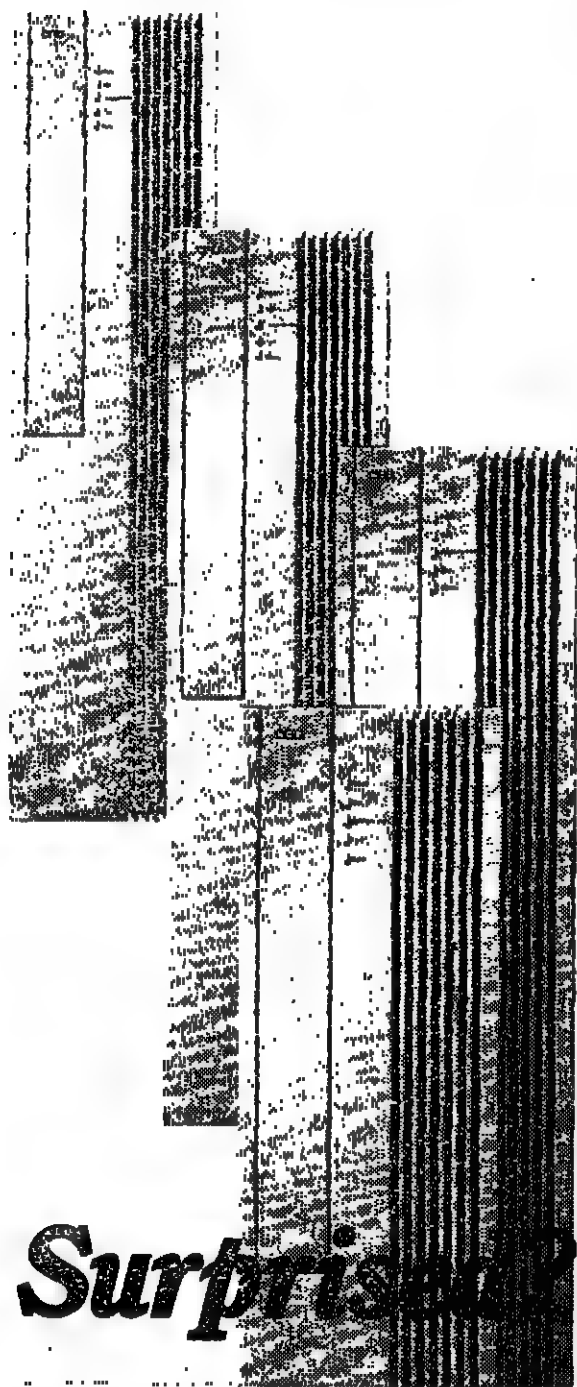
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Stakes are high on new transputer

Continued from previous page

very good personal computer handles about one million instructions a second.

With 300 transputers combined, they can match the power of some of the most advanced computer systems, Immos claims. Each 32-bit transputer costs £350, about the price of other top-of-the-line microprocessors.

While many of Immos's competitors are studying transputer-like technology, they are not yet rushing to market because of a major drawback: it is hard to use, and at the moment can only be programmed with a special Immos+ computer language - Occam, instead of industry standards.

Although Immos plans to bring out devices to permit programming in standard languages early next year, it will have difficulty getting computer designers outside such specialised fields as defence electronics to try the transputer.

Immos has been working on the transputer almost since its founding in 1987 by a group of British and U.S. engineers. Its coming was first heralded two years ago by Immos now, the company said, it is ready to start selling the devices. So far, said co-founder Iann Barron, about £18 million has been invested in the product. "I think it will be a success, and even if it isn't the company can always fall back on its memory-chip business." It is not make-or-buy for Immos, he said.

Despite all the commercial caution, many analysts agreed that the product, technically, is a step ahead of anything being marketed by competitors.

AP-DJ

Trade unionists under screen stress

One-third of employees using computer screens find their work is more stressful, according to a survey by the union-financed Labour Research Department. Only 2 per cent reported less stress.

The survey, based on 208 questionnaires completed by trade unionists, found that the most common complaints about working with visual display units were glare from screens, heat and stuffiness, uncomfortable posture and the lack of regular breaks.

Overall, 25 per cent of those surveyed said they had received increased pay or fringe benefits for using VDUs. While 80 per cent of those using computerized typesetting screens reported improvements, the figure was only 13 per cent for general data processing. Jobs using VDUs were regarded as being more interesting by 42 per cent of the respondents and less so by 16 per cent.

Is IBM PC on way out?

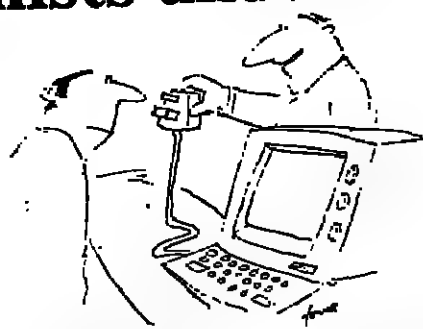
Is the original IBM personal computer, so-called IBM-lookers, are predicting that the company will phase out the basic PC once it sells its stock of machines and leave the customers with later more powerful versions to choose from. IBM recently announced a rebate system for US dealers on some of its range but did not include the basic PC.

The company is expected eventually to launch a PC2 computer with more facilities, but earlier this year it took the unusual step of saying there would be no such announcement this year. Rumours of its forthcoming appearance were seen as putting off potential customers from buying current models.

Enter the supermini

West Germany's Nixdorf unveiled a new supermini computer last week. The Targon 35 is a 32-bit system, the most powerful so far in its new range based on the Unix system V operating system. Vice-chairman Klaus Luft told a seminar in Vienna that alongside its traditional markets of the business sector, the company aims to win orders for machines for engineering-scientific uses. "Our objective is the factory. We want to integrate the worlds of office and factory," said Herr Luft. "And by that we do not mean the computer control of machines and processes, but all of the interfaces to other systems."

Features offered by the new supermini for engineering-scientific applications include high-level languages such as Fortran, optional



"And, of course, you'll be needing a fused mains interface - special offer £19.99"

COMPUTER BRIEFING

floating point processors, and connections for Multibus-compatible facilities such as plotters and graphics. Demonstrations of the model 35 included its use in computer-aided design. In its standard configuration the supermini is priced at 650,000 Deutschmarks (£175,000), which includes the processor with cache memory, 4 megabytes of memory, 415 megabyte disk drive, magnetic tape streamer and the Unix operating system. There is a capacity of 3.2 million instructions per second and, depending on the application, it will support up to 120 users.

Digital's new look

Digital Research is to take immediate measures to make changes to its GEM-computer programs to avoid Apple's claims that they violate Apple copyrights. As part of a compromise and settlement Digital Research has agreed to pay Apple an undisclosed amount but denies any infringement of any Apple rights. Digital Research and Apple have also agreed to engage in future software developments.

In addition Digital Research agreed to alter the style and format of its advertising and not to engage in comparative advertising with Apple products.

The thinking machine

A newly formed Canadian research company, Revelations Research, says it intends to develop a fifth-generation computer system capable of simulating the thought

functions of the brain. By building a system capable of a high level of parallel processing, which gives the ability to deal with more than one function at a time, the company hopes it will have a system that can deal with information in a way more similar to human information processing than the sequential numerical processing in existing computers.

The end result will be a computer that will have thousands of memory cells and can alter and expand its own programming based on its experience while operating. Initially the company will use one of Control Data's large supercomputers, the Cyber 205, to develop an engineering model of the target computer system.

Still on the slide

Only days after the semiconductor's trade association predicted that business would soon improve, the industry is demonstrating again this week the effects of relentless year-long depression. National Semiconductor has reported a loss of \$53.5 million (£38 million) for its first fiscal quarter, the largest in its history and the worst so far in the industry's year-long slump.

Analysts expect virtually all other semiconductor companies to report operating losses for the third calendar quarter and some to report losses for the fourth quarter as well.

The Semiconductor Industry Association predicted last week that worldwide semiconductor sales would increase by 18 per cent next year, compared with a 17 per cent decline projected for 1985. But many in the industry privately say such a forecast is unrealistic. Indeed, when the prediction was presented at a gala Silicon Valley dinner, several people in the audience guffawed in disbelief. The year before, the association had predicted a 22 per cent increase in sales, only to see sales plummet this year.

Looking at law

The new business of offering assistance to computer users in complying with the Data Protection Act has spawned a variety of books, leaflets and seminars on the subject. One such book - *A guide to the Data Protection Act* - has already gone into a second edition and includes a new section on the registration forms and examples of completed forms. The book, which costs £9.95, is written by Dr Nigel Savage, principal lecturer in law at Trent Polytechnic, and Professor Chris Edwards from the Management Information Systems Division at the Cranfield Institute of Technology. The publishers are Financial Training Publications on 01-603 4888.

Computer Horizons continued on page 29.

UK Computer Press Awards

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4. Computer Columnist of the Year: A crate of champagne.
5. Computer Photographer of the Year: £1,000 worth of photographic equipment of the photographer's choice.

6. Best Designed Journal of the Year: A crate of champagne.
7. Computer Programme (Television or Radio) of the Year: A crate of champagne.

Entries must be made from articles published or programmes broadcast from November 1 1984 to October 31 1985 and must be submitted by October 31.

Entry forms, brochures, rules and regulations for the competition can be obtained from UK Computer Press Awards - Hersley Associates, Capital House, 20-22 Craven Road, London W2 3PX. Telephone 01-402 3347.

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HERON

A Heron International Company

هكزامن الكحول

01-837 1350

COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

IBM Opportunities

CICS Training c£15K Bucks

This company is seeking for two experienced and professional people to join its team of CICS programmers. The successful candidates will be responsible for the development and maintenance of CICS programs. They will also be responsible for the training of junior staff. The successful candidates will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. They will also be offered a chance to progress their careers within the company.

MVS Upgrade to £16K Middlesex

A major international company, recently established in new offices, is upgrading its operating system from DOS to MVS and requires experienced MVS programmers to join its team. The successful candidates will be responsible for the development and maintenance of MVS programs. They will also be responsible for the training of junior staff. The successful candidates will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. They will also be offered a chance to progress their careers within the company.

Train into IBM to £16K Hertfordshire

Outstanding opportunity to join a prestigious installation with state of the art technology. Our client, one of Britain's largest and most successful leading companies, require Analyst Programmers to work on advanced systems development covering marketing, accounting and sales management systems. With only 3 years commercial programming experience in COBOL, you can be trained to become an IBM Professional.

Consultancy to £18K Opportunity to Travel

Our client, a highly successful international software house, is expanding its operations and would like to recruit two Analyst Programmers, Analysts and Consultants with several years experience in an IBM online or database environment. Highly motivated, flexible and mobile people are required and an exciting career path. Opportunities exist in the UK and abroad.

Finance to £16K London-South East

We are looking for a number of Financial Institution Analysts to join our team. The successful candidates will be responsible for the development and maintenance of financial systems. They will also be responsible for the training of junior staff. The successful candidates will be offered a competitive salary and benefits package. They will also be offered a chance to progress their careers within the company.

Unlimited Opportunities to £20K Bedfordshire

Become a member of the world leader in the computer services industry, using advanced techniques. Excellent opportunities for computer professionals at all levels of experience. With just 2 years experience in an IBM MVS/SPS installation you can qualify to benefit from major systems development incorporating the latest hardware software and communications technology. It is an exciting career path.

For Further Details on these vacancies and many more please telephone **CHRISTINE WESTON** on Hemel Hempstead (0442) 47311 during office hours or on (0442) 212550 evenings and weekends. Alternatively write to the address below.

Executive Recruitment Services
THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALISTS IN RECRUITMENT FOR THE ELECTRONICS, COMPUTING AND DEFENCE INDUSTRIES
Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., HP2 4LT.

Honours Degree in Maths?
... Your future lies in CAD/CAM

Western Home Counties

£15,000 - £18,000

We are recruiting on behalf of an organisation which is undoubtedly a leader in CAD/CAM for the Mechanical, Structural and Process Industries.

Their growth has been founded upon superb technical innovation and this is apparent in their sophisticated products, large scale computerised manufacturing and design using Surface and Component Design, 3-D modelling and Robotics.

Their goal of total integrated CAD is being attained by a philosophy of continuous investment in product development. In the area of this they are offering exciting opportunities to accomplished mathematicians with a flair for computing.

These individuals will be working in areas related to the representation of complex surfaces and geometries, 3-D modelling and Robotics. This work will be intellectually challenging and will involve working with the latest hardware and software.

If you have an Honours Degree or Doctorate in Mathematics, coupled with experience of Software Development, then you should apply. By no means essential, but of obvious interest, would be experience in either an academic or industrial environment of Surface Design/Representation and/or exposure to major CAE packages.

In addition to generous commencing salary, the organisation offers a range of benefits including BUPA, general insurance, pension, excellent office accommodation, term-time flexible opportunities for overseas travel and career advancement in either a technical or managerial direction. All not for an ordinary job!

For a confidential discussion of the position and prospects, please either telephone Nick Towers at 0442 47311 or write to him at the Reading address, enclosing brief career details.

MCL

McCOURT COUSINS LTD
100 Regent Street, London W1B 5PA
68-69 St. Marys Bury
Reading, Berkshire RG1 3LD
Telephone 01344 509441 (24 hours)

MANAGER MEMBERSHIP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT
A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The RAC, through 3000 employees based in 17 area offices, is committed to providing high quality motoring services. With 2½ million members the Membership Division is at the forefront of ambitious and challenging projects to assure the quality of these services.

To spearhead the development of a wide range of information systems they wish to appoint a MANAGER MEMBERSHIP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT, whose immediate priority will be to create a completely new business systems team. Reporting to the Divisional Director this is a senior appointment and crucial to the successful development of IT based systems.

This appointment calls for an established systems professional to take his/her next career step into a challenging and progressive environment. A sound track record in the design and successful implementation of major IT systems counts far more than purely academic achievement. Candidates should have practical experience in database as well as the latest systems methodologies. The ability to communicate effectively at all levels is paramount.

To reflect the importance of this appointment the remuneration package includes an attractive salary, company car, non-contributory pension scheme, BUPA, etc.

Please forward your CV to John Cartwright at the address below or telephone for a personal history form quoting reference 351



Ambit Computer Services Ltd
23 Amersham Hill
High Wycombe
Bucks HP13 8NX
Telephone 0494 443834/6

Ambit Computer Services Ltd
23 Amersham Hill
High Wycombe
Bucks HP13 8NX
Telephone 0494 443834/6

RAC
Motoring Services

Computer Professionals

Fancy a Financial Future?

With a specific client base of Banks, Stockbrokers, Dealers and Insurance Companies, we can advise you on the best move into Financial D.P., where salaries and benefits are amongst the best available to computer personnel.

SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMMING MANAGER To 30K Package

This leading Financial Company is seeking an S & P Manager to head up all development on their existing mainframes and a soon to be implemented Fault-Tolerant Mini. With the emphasis on Management ability Financial experience is desirable but not essential.

BANKING SYSTEMS CONSULTANT To 19K + Banking Benefits

Combine the varied work of a software house with banking products and keep your Bank employee status! Experience of Digital equipment and Finance an asset but good communications ability is a must.

TEAM LEADER To 16K + Banking Benefits

A knowledge of Digital equipment combined with 3/4 years analysis exposure is required by our Client to assist on their 'Big Bang' projects. Reporting to the Dp Manager you would supervise 3 programmers and be responsible for system specification, testing and implementation.

TRAIN TO 38 RPG III To 15K

Two years RPG II or Cobol on Financial Systems could be your passport to training on an IBM 38's and RPG III. Plenty of user contact and a variety of development projects on both existing and new systems will keep you on a steep learning curve.

ANALYST PROGRAMMER To 14K + Banking Benefits

A City Merchant Bank with H.P. 3000 requires an experienced Analyst Programmer with excellent Cobol programming skills. With new projects commencing in FOREX and Banking Systems, the ability to write good specifications is a must, and previous experience a distinct asset.

COBOL PROGRAMMER C12K + Benefits

As an 'All-Rounder' with this small DP Department of a City based Insurance Company you will get fully involved with all applications development work on their IBM compatible mainframe and will also train in Systems Programming as well.

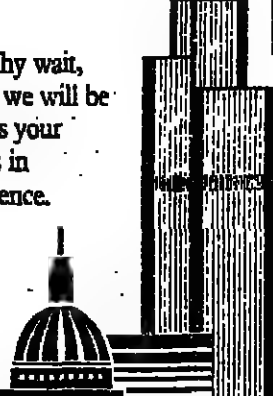
IBM 4381 OPERATOR C10K + Benefits

This leading Brokers now 4381 running MVS and using IMS need an experienced Operator with knowledge of MVS/IMS to complete their operations staff. In addition to making an important technical contribution you will also train on additional hardware with a major emphasis on Global Communications with Landlines and Satellite Links.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER C14K + Banking Benefits

This leading British Bank requires an experienced Analyst/Programmer with at least two years experience of UNIPAY/UNIPERSONNEL Packages, running on P.C.s to assist their further developments of micro to mainframe communications. Experience on Assembler PL/I or Cobol a distinct asset, as is knowledge of IMS DB/DC.

Interested? Why wait, call us now and we will be happy to discuss your career prospects in complete confidence.



131 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, London E1 7JF Telephone 01-626 7295

grafon
RECRUITMENT

in the square mile

Husky Computers is a world leader in the manufacture of rugged hand held computers. Our products range from rugged mobile computers to small business units with applications from sales and marketing to industrial systems. Our rugged mobile computers were the first to be developed in the world and are now the standard for rugged mobile computers. They are used by the military, police, fire, ambulance, and many other services. They are also used by the private sector for a wide range of applications. They are rugged, reliable, and easy to use. They are also very affordable. They are the perfect solution for any organisation that needs a rugged mobile computer.

SYSTEMS MANAGER c£25k + car
To qualify for this exciting career position you will need extensive experience of the use of microcomputers. A working knowledge of data communications would be of great benefit. Whilst your primary responsibility will be the business management of your project teams you will also need to be able to contribute technically from time to time. Reporting to the Managing Director, you will work closely with our sales team and our customers. Please apply to David Vining, Managing Director, at the address below.

Other important career positions available at HUSKY include:

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS c£18k + car
Understanding our customers' needs is the key to our business. Working in our new Systems Division our analysts translate application concepts into realisable projects. You will need substantial systems analysis experience in microcomputer applications and a capability of working closely with our customers to define their requirements. Please apply to Eric Brown, Senior Project Manager.

ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER c£21k
Required to join our research and development group with special responsibility for electronic circuit design in our computers and associated accessories, including printers, modems and communications systems. You will have current experience of design implementation of microprocessor systems, preferably using CMOS technology. Please apply to Andrew Faulkner, Technical Director.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER c£11k
Working as part of a project team in our new Systems Division, you will produce software to meet specific requirements for our hand held computers and supporting computer systems. You will need at least 2 years microcomputer programming experience in high and low level languages. Please apply to Eric Brown, Senior Project Manager.

OPERATING SYSTEM ENGINEER c£21k
Contributing to our unique operating system design team, ensuring the demands and specialised requirements of future hand held computers. You will need to be capable of working with complex hardware/software interactions where fluency in machine language is essential. Please apply to John Bateman, Software Manager.

To qualify for the above positions you would be likely to have a suitable degree in a relevant discipline, have a bright outstanding personality, and be capable of working in small teams where self motivation is essential. Help with relocation costs is available where appropriate.

HUSKY
Husky Computers Limited PO Box 135, 345 Foleshill Road, Coventry CV6 5RW England
Telephone: Coventry (0203) 668181 Telex: 317450 Husky G

METRO
Metro Computer Consultants Limited
31-33 High Holborn, London WC1V 6AX

Systems Engineers/Technical Support Consultants
(All levels) up to £30K + Luxury Car to cover London and Home Counties
Ideally a System Engineer or Systems Programmer with IBM background, MVS or VM experience. Expand on your technical and interpersonal skills with a company that offers superb career prospects. Ref:2301

Marketing Executives
£33K + car + expenses
London
Worldwide leading press agency are looking for progressive candidates preferably with extensive City experience either Bond, Foreign Exchange, Shipping type backgrounds or alternatively computer sales, to promote their services and expand their client base. Excellent career prospects offered. Ref:2253

Systems Programming Professionals
Up to £25K + Benefits
Central London
These are superb opportunities for those with knowledge of IBM Software such as MVS, MVS/XA, DOS/VSE, RAGF, VTAM, CICS. In addition to excellent salaries and benefits, emphasis is placed on training on latest hardware and rapid career progression within these organisations. Ref:2051

IBM Cobol Programmers
Up to £15K + Banking Benefits
Full training in CICS plus excellent career progression. Must be IBM COBOL PROGRAMMERS at the moment and want to work in a Bank environment in Central London. Ref:2341

For any of the above positions please telephone or alternatively write to Laura Hayward or Rowena Harris, Metro Computer Consultants Ltd, Freeport, 3rd Floor, 31-33 High Holborn, London WC1V 6AX. Telephone: 01-404 4567. Evening number 01-405 2671

IBM SYSTEMS SUPPORT CONSULTANT

Thames Valley **Overseas Travel** **£15-17k + Car**

This leading International Software Consultancy who specializes in financial packages and whose products, marketing and services are second to none, now seeks to recruit an additional consultant. The ideal candidate should be aged 28-35 and have the following experience:

- ★ Experience of MSA's - IPP package (International Personnel Payroll).
- ★ Currently working in a finance accounting, banking or commercial field.
- ★ Experience of business analysis, software evaluation/design, customer/user support and training.

For further information on this position which offers the opportunity of excellent career progression, call SHIRLEY FRANCIS on 01-377 6568 or evenings 0638 751564.

NORTHGATE
NORTHGATE COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.
Northgate House, 2-8 Scrutton Street, London EC2A 4RJ.
Telephone: 01-377 6568. Telex: 888182.

COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

PROGRAMMERS TO PROJECT LEADERS C. LONDON £14 to £21K
 Company: The UK's leading systems house and consultancy for IBM System 380.

Position: Programmers to project leaders to develop custom written software for a variety of applications with the emphasis on finance and banking. All work is System 380 based, largely in-house.
Experience: Programmers should have a minimum of 12 months' RPG II or III. Analyst / Programmers should have upwards of 2 years' RPG II or III with some experience of analysis/design. Project Leader must have a solid RPG II, III background (circa 4 years) and have taken projects from feasibility to implementation.

General: An organisation with a reputation second to none who provide their employees with excellent training, stimulating projects, and a well planned career path. Ref T512025

PROGRAMMERS / SNR PROGRAMMERS C. LONDON, £28-£25K ANY COBOL

Company: One of the largest and most successful computer services companies - dealing with all hardware groups and commercial business application areas, staffed with competent and dynamic professionals.

Position: Programmers and Senior Programmers to work on major projects playing an integral part in a small team working from inception to implementation. Analysis involvement will be limited to experience and the desire to progress.

Experience: Programming - 18 mths-2yrs Cobol experience, gained on mainframe equipment. Preference will be given to candidates with ICL or IBM backgrounds. However, any machine experience will be carefully considered. SNR Progs - 3yrs plus with the emphasis being heavier on ICL & IBM experience.

General: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/applications experience limited to one or even two users, as in the past this type of person has benefited considerably. Work includes involvement on both client site and in house, and because of the variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications, can lead to fast promotion, higher salaries and a certain prosperous future. Ref T5230

CONSULTANTS West & Central £12-20K

JUNIOR CONSULTANTS London + car

Company: Software Consultancy part of a National Corporation offering stability and a good career path to Junior Consultants & Consultants.

Position: General Consulting including pre/post sales support & training. The products are totally portable and the job will involve developing financial models based on the company's existing software.

Experience: Smart and efficient with experience in Financial/Accounting/decision support systems, probably having come from a programming background. There are positions available at all levels especially at the senior/mid range with approx. 3-4 yrs. Accounts with DP experience may be suitable.

General: Well established firm working around all types of hardware. Candidates need to be flexible and customer aware. Support Analysts will be seriously considered. Ref T5346

6th Floor, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, London W1Z 9DB Telephone: 01-409 2844, 01-439 8302 (24 hours).

SNR. SYSTEMS ANALYST Central To £25,000

Company: Major north American banking corporation breaking new ground in the areas of investment banking and banking technology.

Position: System analyst to undertake feasibility, analysis, design and staff supervision of a major real-time settlements, investments banking system based on a DEC VAX network.

Experience: Strong analysis and design gained in a financial environment. Knowledge of real-time transaction processing in broking or investment banking. The ability to deputise for project manager essential.

General: A chance to be part of an initial 3 year development cycle leading to various new projects in the areas of investment banking. Ref T53528

ANALYST PROGRAMMERS London £10-£25K

JUNIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT TO CONSULTANT

Company: One of the world's foremost organisations dedicated to specialised application areas & services.

Position: From Analyst/Programmer to Consultants to assist in expanding the activities of the hi-technology group. Applicants should demonstrate a high level of academic achievement, with proven practical experience.

Experience: Minimum eighteen months Cobol, PL/1 (DOS or MVS) for Programmers to 5 years or more of practical experience for Senior positions. Application areas: manufacturing, financial and accounting, retail, energy and office automation. Experience of 4th generation languages useful.

General: Candidates, preferably graduates, will be given every opportunity to progress quickly in a stimulating and challenging environment. Salaries competitive & unlikely to present a problem. Ref T512227

DEC PDP/VAX or ANY HARDWARE-ALL LEVELS Berks. £12-£19K+

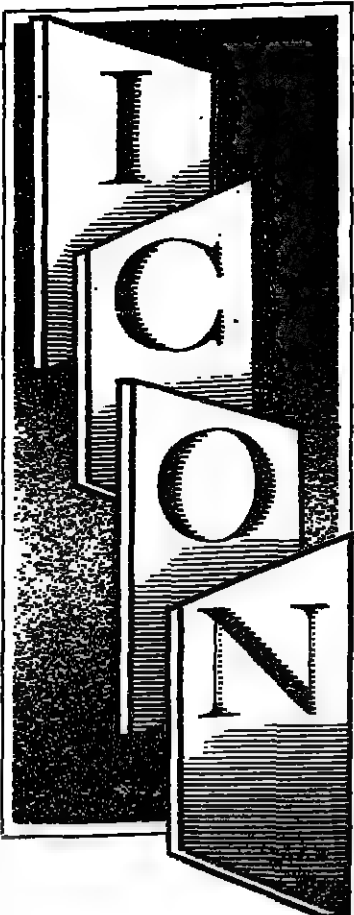
Company: Extremely well respected manufacturer of hardware covering mainframes, minis and micros providing solutions to Commercial Scientific/Technical & Local Government organisations.

Position: A wide variety from Programmer through to Analyst/Programmer to Senior Analyst/Project Leader. All development work covering wide Commercial/business application areas. All posts offer significant involvement from initial stages through to full implementation.

Experience: At the senior levels particular hardware knowledge is irrelevant with the emphasis being on sound DP experience with good user liaison and Analysis skills. At the top and previous man management will be included. At Analyst/Programmer and Programmer levels 18 months+ exp using either PDP or VAX from a Commercial environment using any language.

General: Some of the best opportunities currently available where overall knowledge can be increased in terms of hardware, software, applications & business skills. Very demanding but flexible environment offering career opportunities limited purely to ability. Salaries are excellent and the mid & senior ranges include market subsidy. Excellent training. Benefits include relocation. CONFIDENT/CAPABLE individuals only! Ref T5F247

Evening numbers until 10 p.m. - 0990 25639 01-274 0940



LEAD FIELD SERVICE ENGINEER

A senior field service engineer is required to support the EEO clients of a rapidly growing US computer graphics firm. Although initially working alone, the successful candidate will eventually lead a team of engineers.

This position requires excellent customer relations and management skills. Applicants should have 3-5 years experience in micro/minis computers and peripherals. A background in micrographics/80-86 CPU/MVS - DOS operating systems would be especially useful.

The company is based in central London. Company car, benefits and salary will be commensurate with level of responsibility.

Telephone 01-225 0544
 Bill McLain

REED COMPUTING

Reed Computing are a recruitment consultancy specialising in the placement of data processing staff on a permanent and contract basis.

We have offices in Guildford, Windsor and three in London, Bishopsgate, Chiswick and Holborn offering free and confidential counselling.

If you are looking to develop your skills in a new environment and seeking a career move, why not call us on one of the numbers below or drop in for an informal discussion over a cup of coffee.

To coincide with a period of rapid expansion we are looking for additional recruitment consultants to be based in our existing offices. Today you could be interviewing a candidate, meeting a client, telephoning either, writing advertising copy, congratulating a candidate on being offered a job, arranging an interview, taking details of another job. Tomorrow may be very different. That's the job - it could be yours. It is interesting, frustrating but never boring and there is the opportunity to earn a good basic salary and excellent commission.

Telephone Stephen Hooks on 01-283 6904

BISHOPSGATE	CITY	CHISWICK	GUILDFORD	WINDSOR
152 Bishopsgate, EC2 01-253 6884	10 Lombard Lane, EC1 01-439 2347	288 High Road, W4 01-905 3194	31 Commercial Road Guildford Surrey GU1 1ES	114 Pease Road Windsor TW20 2JH

LATE NIGHT OPENING THURSDAYS UNTIL 7PM

LICENSED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT N° SE8579

DEC PROGRAMMERS, TECHNICAL SUPPORT

£7,000-£18,000

VAX or PDP Programmers and Analysts/Programmers with Commercial, Technical or Scientific backgrounds, seeking Customer/User support positions, are required by major progressive installations. Any DEC language experience e.g. BASIC, RPL-2, PASCAL, MUMPS, FORTRAN, MACRO, COBOL, etc. coupled with self-motivation and problem-solving ability, will be of interest. Benefits include excellent career prospects, full relocation and 1st class training facilities. call Jill Harvey

IBM SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS

£11,000-£20,000 + Benefits

We have a wide range of current requirements for people with one or more of the following: MVS DOS/VSE, VM/CMS/SP, ACF/VTAM, NCP, SNA, CICS, IMS, ASSEMBLER. Positions exist from Junior (retraining for ASSEMBLER Applications Programmer) to Senior Management/Consultant level. 6 positions currently exist for DOS/VSE/VM Programmers to retrain MVS. call Bruce Harrington

HP 3000 - £2-25,000

Our large client base, which includes Manufacturers, Banks, Software Houses and Financial Institutions, requires staff at ALL LEVELS. Experience of PROLOG, GENASYS or TRANSACT is advantageous for some clients, while others require experience of IMAGE, VIEW, QUERY MM/3000 or POWERHOUSE. At Junior level, 6 months experience of COBOL on HP 3000 is the minimum requirement and at Senior Analyst/Programmer level, 4 to 5 years experience including 2 years on HP kit. call Jim Christie

IBM COBOL All Areas

£11,000-£16,000

MVS or DOS EXPERIENCE (upwards of 18 months' experience) on any IBM hardware is currently sought by many installations who offer a wide variety of benefits and training in analysis and online techniques. CICS/DL-1, IMS, MANTIS, FOCUS and any other 4th generation languages are of particular interest although many installations are seeking the individuals who will "fit in" rather than staff with technical experience. call Bruce Harrington

ICL COBOL

£10,000-£18,000

Do you have at least 18 months' COBOL on ICL machines? We have several Clients (including Banks, Commodity Brokers and Insurance Companies) requiring experienced personnel ranging from Programmer level up to Chief Development Analyst. Our Clients are particularly interested in good IMS and TPMS experience on 2800 hardware. We also have several openings at various levels for ME29 Programmers and Analysts/Programmers. call Jim Christie

PL-1 and/or ASSEMBLER

£9,000-£17,900 + Benefits

Programmers and Analysts/Programmers from Junior to Senior levels are sought by our large Client base which includes Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Distribution and other Commercial companies throughout London and the Home Counties. Positions exist from 12 months PL-1 or ASSEMBLER on either DOS or MVS systems and training in online/database systems (CICS/DL-1, IMS DB/DC, ADABAS/NATURAL, ADS online) and 4th Generation languages will be provided. call Bruce Harrington

ANY COBOL

£8,000-£16,000

We have numerous vacancies for Programmers and Analyst/Programmers with from 12 months or more COBOL on any mini or mainframe computers. Retraining onto new hardware exists for many companies utilising BURROUGHS, HONEYWELL, UNIVAC, NCR mainframes and DATA GENERAL, WANG, TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, PRIME, TANDEM minis. call Jim Christie

PASCAL

£8,000-£15,000

Both Scientific and Commercial installations in London and Home Counties have openings for experienced PASCAL Programmers, Analyst Programmers and Project Leaders (preferably but not necessarily with DEC knowledge). Some positions are seconded in Europe, others involve international travel (especially for those with communications/telex experience). There are also many opportunities with Manufacturers, Defence Contractors, Software Houses, Communications Specialists and Industrial Organisations. call Jill Harvey

INVERDATA COMPUTER RESOURCES

48, Middleton Road, London, E8 4BS. Tel 01-249 9860

MUMPS

£7,000-£18,000

Clients in London and Home Counties are seeking all levels of MUMPS experience, from Programmers to Product Management/Support. A wide variety of companies, eg. Leisure Groups, Consultancies, Manufacturers and Health Organisations are able to offer interesting and challenging positions with benefits including relocation, free holidays and bonus scheme. call Jill Harvey

IBM JUNIOR PROGRAMMERS

£7,000-£10,000

From 6 months COBOL, PL-1 or ASSEMBLER on DOS or OS/MVS systems? We have numerous Clients throughout London and the Home Counties who are seeking Junior staff with experience of any IBM hardware to work on IBM 4300, 3030, or 3080 series machines using CICS/DL-1, IMS, or IMS DB/DC online database systems. Many companies would welcome applications from Sandwich Course Graduates. call Bruce Harrington

RPG-2 or 3

£8,000-£16,000 + Benefits

We currently have many requirements for RPG-2 and 3 Programmers (IBM Systems, 34, 38, 39) to work on a range of different applications including Banking (with subsidised mortgage and European travel), Consultancy and various other General Business Applications. Several companies running System 38s will refrain good RPG-2 experience on RPG-3 as well as offer progression into analysis and systems design. call Bruce Harrington

For details of these and many other positions on our files please ring

01-249 9860

and after hours/weekends call Bruce Harrington on 01-249 8423, Jim Christie on 01-861 1439 and Jill Harvey on 01-249 8423.

CONTRACT/PERMANENT SYSTEMS and PROGRAMMING

CCCT/JCL	Operations Support	Now	£Neg
RPGII-III	Analyst/Programmer	Midlx	£15K
RPGII	Analyst/Programmer	Essex	£10.5K+Benefits
MVS	Senior CICS System Prog	Herts	£16K+Mort+Benefits
COBOL/DL1	Senior Programmer	Berks	£11.5K+Mort+Benefits
DOS/VM	Systems Programmer	Herts	£Neg+Mort+Benefits
PASCAL C	Software Programmer	London	to £14K
RPGII	Senior Systems Designer	Berks	£14K+Benefits
VM/IMS	Senior Programmer	Essex	12K+Benefits
MVS/SP	Senior Sys. Programmer	Surrey	£20K+Reloc+Benefits
HP3000	Project Manager	London	£18K+Car
COBOL/IMS	Programmer	London	£11K+Mort+Benefits
HE3000	Programmer	Essex	£12K
DPS6	Senior Systems Analyst	Midlx	£14K
COBOL WANG	Programmer	London	£11K
ME29	Analyst/Programmer	Midlx	£12K+Benefits

SCSS STIRLING COMPUTER SUPPORT SERVICES

Stirling House, 44 Richmond Road, Kingston, Surrey KT2 5EE 01-549 3720

COMPUTER & SALES / MARKETING VACANCIES

GRADUATE ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS CENTRAL LONDON £14K

As a market leader, an International Consultancy wish to recruit several graduate Analysts/Programmers. Applicants should possess a good degree and have gained upwards of 16 months commercial computing experience in any discipline. Many applications areas are covered and the successful applicants can expect to use the most advanced hardware and software technology, with the emphasis being on IBM. These positions offer excellent professional prospects leading to an eventual Consultant role. A competitive salary is offered complemented by a generous benefits package that includes occasional overseas travel and full training. Ref T512227

VAX 8600 HOME COUNTIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BASIC/COBOL

Our client will shortly be replacing their DP system with a VAX 8600. This is an opportunity for ambitious young professionals with at least two years' DP experience to enhance their knowledge on an up-to-date system. The project will include a network of 120 terminals at branch offices throughout the UK. If you like the challenging environment of development on large systems then this could be the first step to a position giving you a chance to realise your true potential. Knowledge of VMS and DATAVERSE would be advantageous, although every suitable candidate will be considered. The company offers an attractive working environment and a benefits package including BUPA, Pension Scheme and 25 days' holiday. Ref T512198

SALES EXECS MICRO/ANS LONDON SOUTH AND WEST COUNTRY

A dynamic Micro Computing Sales organisation is currently expanding its sales operation and is recruiting high achievers into several of their Sales teams. The company is a dealer for a wide range of leading Micros and LANs and a successful background in Peripheral or Micro Sales is preferred. Sales are directed towards major accounts and an aggressive sales and marketing strategy produces high quality leads. The Sales teams are based in London, the South and West Country and are backed by enthusiastic and efficient hardware/software support teams. These positions offer the opportunity of joining a young dynamic company leading in the forefront of technology with career progression judged on personal performance. Ref T512222

TEAM LEADERS TO £15K ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS TO £14K PROGRAMMERS TO £12K

Our client will shortly be replacing their DP system with a VAX 8600. This is an opportunity for ambitious young professionals with at least two years' DP experience to enhance their knowledge on an up-to-date system. The project will include a network of 120 terminals at branch offices throughout the UK. If you like the challenging environment of development on large systems then this could be the first step to a position giving you a chance to realise your true potential. Knowledge of VMS and DATAVERSE would be advantageous, although every suitable candidate will be considered. The company offers an attractive working environment and a benefits package including BUPA, Pension Scheme and 25 days' holiday. Ref T512198

Cavalier SRI £15,000 BASIC £35,000 OTE

A dynamic Micro Computing Sales organisation is currently expanding its sales operation and is recruiting high achievers into several of their Sales teams. The company is a dealer for a wide range of leading Micros and LANs and a successful background in Peripheral or Micro Sales is preferred. Sales are directed towards major accounts and an aggressive sales and marketing strategy produces high quality leads. The Sales teams are based in London, the South and West Country and are backed by enthusiastic and efficient hardware/software support teams. These positions offer the opportunity of joining a young dynamic company leading in the forefront of technology with career progression judged on personal performance. Ref T512222

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS CENTRAL LONDON To £18K + MORTGAGE SUBSIDY

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This dynamic micro sales company is one of the leading dealers for IBM and Compat PC's and Local Area Networks. Due to their explosive growth, they are seeking highly successful sales executives for their various locations in the UK. The key criteria are self-motivation, a proven track record and preferably micro and software sales experience. Their impressive portfolio of clients includes numerous public companies. This is a superb opportunity to join an established and rapidly growing organisation who, this year alone, are planning to more than double their turnover. Superb company benefits and incentives include a quality company car. Ref T511888

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10. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 95(451), 1092-1104.

British women untroubled by W German opposition

Nagoya (Reuters) - The British side, aided by dilated opposition, defeated West Germany 3-0 yesterday to move smoothly into the second round of the Federation Cup women's competition.

West Germany, originally seeded second but downgraded after Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, Steffi Graf, Bettina Bunge and Sylvia Hanika pulled out, never looked especially competitive against the seventh seeds.

Jo Durie pulled back from 4-2 down to take her match against Petra Knepper 6-4, 6-0, and Annabel Croft beat Miriam Schropp 6-3, 6-1.

In the doubles, Miss Durie teamed up with Anne Hobbs to turn aside the challenge of Miss Knepper and Andrea Betzner 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

The holders, Czechoslovakia advanced with a 2-1 victory over Greece, but the fifth seeds, Sweden, were surprisingly beaten by Canada. The first day of the event saw no other team upsets, as Bulgaria, seeded fourth, won through to the next round on Wednesday.

The second and third seeds, the United States and Australia, will play their first-round matches today.

The US Open champion, Hans Mandlikova and Helena Sukova, ranked eighth in the world, made short work of their matches. Mandlikova, the world No 3, used her superior attack serve-and-volley to beat

fuddle Angeliki Kanellopoulou from the start and win 6-2, 6-0 in 43 minutes. Sukova beat Olga Tsarapoulou 6-1, 6-4 but did experience trouble with her first service.

Canada eliminated Sweden 2-1, with Carling Bassett triumphing in a late comeback bid by the Swedish No 1, Catarina Lindqvist, to win 6-4, 6-3.

Bassett and Lindqvist, the runner-up to Mandlikova at the US indoor championship this year and ranked 16th in the world, were evenly matched for the first eight games. But the Canadian's confidence grew after she won the first set and she took four consecutive games in the second for a 5-1 lead.

RESULTS: Britain 3 West Germany 0 (British names first): J Durie vs P Knepper, 6-4, 6-0; A Croft vs M Schropp, 6-3, 6-1; J Durie/A Hobbs vs P Knepper/A Betzner, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Czechoslovakia 2 Greece 1 (Czechoslovak names first): H Mandlikova vs O Tsarapoulou, 6-1, 6-4; H Mandlikova/S Sukova vs O Tsarapoulou/M Schropp, 6-3, 6-1. Canada 2 Sweden 1 (Canadian names first): C Bassett vs C Lindqvist, 6-4, 6-3; C Bassett/A Hobbs vs C Lindqvist/A Lindqvist, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Bulgaria 2 Greece 1 (Bulgarian names first): H Mandlikova vs O Tsarapoulou, 6-1, 6-4; H Mandlikova/S Sukova vs O Tsarapoulou/M Schropp, 6-3, 6-1. Australia 2 United States 1 (Australian names first): J Durie vs P Knepper, 6-4, 6-0; J Durie/A Hobbs vs P Knepper/A Betzner, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Current finds himself top

Johannesburg. (AFP) - Kevin Curran, the Wimbledon and Australian Open finalist, is top seed for the South African Open starting at Ellis Park here today. Curran, the South African born world number five, who took American citizenship earlier this year, gets the top place after the withdrawal of Boris Becker, of West Germany, the Wimbledon champion, and Eliot Teltscher, the American title-holder.



In control: Annabel Croft won in straight sets yesterday in Nagoya.

Rain drives Davis Cup indoors

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Britain's manager, Paul Hutchins, was pushing his luck when he decided to play a Davis Cup tie outdoors in October. The gamble was justified and the tie between Britain and Israel could have been finished within the scheduled three days had maximum use been made of fine weather at Eastbourne on Saturday and Sunday. But it was felt that players could not reasonably be asked to submit to the mental stress of playing two Davis Cup matches in one day.

Consequently only three of the five matches had been completed by Sunday evening. Further rain induced the captains to agree, yesterday morning, that the tie would be concluded in the evening on the indoor courts of the Windmill Hill tennis centre at Hermoncourt, between Hailsham and Baitle, as an Israeli journalist put it, at least they were having a good look at England.

The point of waiting until the evening was to give the players a chance to practice indoors and to

give the organisers a chance to shift the necessary furniture. But the strange makeshift method this time of deciding whether Britain or Israel would be promoted to next year's first division.

The draw for the 1986 Davis Cup competition will be made in London on October 16. Britain and Israel are among the teams who are not good enough to stay up for long but, on the other hand, are not bad enough to stay down in the qualifying competition indefinitely.

One bracket they together because Israel are now stronger, and Britain weaker, than they were at the time of their 1985 tie at Golders Green. On that occasion, Britain was represented by Mike Sangster, Roger Taylor and, in doubles, Sangster and Bobby Wilson. The men who have played most Davis Cup matches for Britain are Sangster, 65, and Wilson, 62, followed by Tony Mottram, 56, Fred Perry, 52, and John Lloyd, 49, who has just overtaken Bunny Austin's total of 48.

Lloyd, aged 31, began his Davis

Cup career in 1974 and in the past two years has had to bear an increasing weight of responsibility. He is feeling the strain. But it is to be hoped, in the view of the modern quality of his domestic rivals, that he still has a year or two of Davis Cup tennis left in him.

As the Israel tie went into its fourth day there was speculation about the longest tie ever played. This occurred in 1976 when Australia achieved a 2-1 lead over New Zealand at Brisbane in February but did not reach 3-1 until the relevant players assembled at Nottingham in June. At least Britain and Israel have been spared that kind of frustration.

DAVIS CUP: European zone A: Romania 2, Denmark 3 (Denmark qualify for 1st division); American zone: Brazil 1, Mexico 4 (Mexico qualify for 1st division).

WTA Rankings: (US) 1. Chris Evert, 2. Martina Navratilova, 3. P. Schmetz, 4. C. Kohde-Kilsch, 5. J. Durie, 6. M. Schropp, 7. S. Graf, 8. E. Teltscher, 9. B. Becker, 10. G. Sukova, 11. G. Tsarapoulou, 12. H. Mandlikova, 13. A. Lindqvist, 14. C. Lindqvist, 15. C. Bassett, 16. A. Hobbs, 17. J. Durie, 18. A. Croft, 19. P. Knepper, 20. A. Betzner.

The toughest Olympic game is diplomacy

From David Miller

LAURENCE

An historic meeting between Olympic representatives of North and South Korea takes place here today in an attempt by the International Olympic Committee to achieve a special collaboration between ideologically opposed Asian neighbours, but to grasp some years in advance, the battle which may yet end the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Scorpius rears, experienced administrators in Asian sport doubt whether either side can make significant concessions which would breach their conventional standpoints. Yet today's meeting is a breakthrough and benefit could result.

As yet, no competitors from either North or South have taken part in competitions staged in the other

country, only when an international event is hosted by a third country. It is not as present expected that North Koreans will send a team to Seoul for next year's Asian Games, but the conference over the next two days might conceivably alter that.

The changing ideological structure of the Olympic Games progressed a step further here yesterday when the Athletics Commission - which includes Nadia Comaneci, Kip Keino, Ed Moses, Ken Read, Sara Simeoni and several others - approved a new draft of the eligibility regulations which is to be put to the executive board.

The Eligibility Commission, under fire in Sarajevo and Los Angeles last year, has been asked to consider proposals for a new draft of the eligibility regulations which is to be put to the executive board.

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FOR THE RECORD

RIFLE SHOOTING

ISLET: London and Middlesex RA Rifle Association. 1st, CPO N. G. (HMS Duxford), 126; 2nd, CPO S. J. (HMS Duxford), 121; 3rd, CPO P. G. (HMS Duxford), 120. Middlesex Cup: York, 183; HMS Duxford, 182; Royal Artillery, 181; Royal Marines, 180. Middlesex Cup: HMS Duxford, 183; HMS Duxford, 182; HMS Duxford, 181; HMS Duxford, 180.

GOLF

GOLF FOUNDATION SCHOOLS TEAMS CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying rounds (in brackets): 1. Lynn High School, Cheshire, 235; 2. Winton 6th Form College, 227; 3. Ashford, 225; 4. Lymington, 224; 5. Lymington, 223; 6. Lymington, 222; 7. Lymington, 221; 8. Lymington, 220; 9. Lymington, 219; 10. Lymington, 218; 11. Lymington, 217; 12. Lymington, 216; 13. Lymington, 215; 14. Lymington, 214; 15. Lymington, 213; 16. Lymington, 212; 17. Lymington, 211; 18. Lymington, 210; 19. Lymington, 209; 20. Lymington, 208; 21. Lymington, 207; 22. Lymington, 206; 23. Lymington, 205; 24. Lymington, 204; 25. Lymington, 203; 26. Lymington, 202; 27. Lymington, 201; 28. Lymington, 200; 29. Lymington, 199; 30. Lymington, 198; 31. Lymington, 197; 32. Lymington, 196; 33. Lymington, 195; 34. Lymington, 194; 35. Lymington, 193; 36. Lymington, 192; 37. Lymington, 191; 38. Lymington, 190; 39. Lymington, 189; 40. Lymington, 188; 41. Lymington, 187; 42. Lymington, 186; 43. Lymington, 185; 44. Lymington, 184; 45. 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01-837 0668

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

HM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

There is currently an opportunity to join the legal staff. The work of an Assistant Legal Adviser is varied and highly responsible, it includes dealing with questions of international and European Community law, drafting of agreements and legislation, conducting negotiations with other governments and international organisations and the handling of human rights cases. On the Commonwealth side, work involves advising on constitutional law and dealing with administrative questions concerning overseas dependent territories. Legal staff are based in London but have frequent opportunities of overseas travel. They may also serve a tour of duty in one of HM Missions overseas and advise delegations at international meetings and conferences.

Candidates must be qualified as advocates, barristers or solicitors, preferably with experience of legal practice or legal research. Reasonable knowledge of French and/or another widely used European language would be advantageous. Salary starting at £9870 at age 22 to £12,725 at age 32 or over and rising to £16,270. Promotion (and salary range £17,050-£22,660) could come as early as age 27. For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 October 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6674.

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Commercial Lawyer

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The HongkongBank Group, with its subsidiaries and associates, ranks among the fifteen largest of the world's banking groups. With more than 1100 offices in 55 countries, and staff of around 45,000 it has assets in excess of £50 billion.

The Bank invites applications for the post of Assistant Group Legal Adviser in the Group Legal Department at its Head Office in Hong Kong. The range of matters referred to the Legal Department is wide and covers general commercial, banking and company law; employment law; litigation; the interpretation and application of statutory provisions; and other duties involving the Group and its relations with various governmental authorities and regulatory bodies in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

Applicants should be graduate solicitors with practical experience of commercial and company law gained either in commerce or in private practice. The preferred age range is 27 to 35 years.

The salary will be subject to negotiation in accordance with ability and experience, but will not be less than £30,000 per annum tax-paid. Generous fringe benefits include free fully furnished accommodation, six weeks annual home leave with free return air travel, children's education allowance, medical benefits and gratuity.

There will be an initial 2 year contract which may be converted to permanent employment by mutual agreement.

Applications with full curriculum vitae should be submitted by 21 October 1985 to:

International Recruitment Officer
The HongkongBank Group
99 Bishopsgate
London EC2P 2LA
Tel: 01-638 2366, ext. 2922

HongkongBank
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Company and Commercial Lawyers

Simpson Curtis is a substantial and long established legal practice with a wide range of prestigious national and international clients for whom we provide a comprehensive legal service. We are expanding rapidly and envisage considerable growth of the company/commercial section of the firm.

We are seeking at least two lawyers to undertake a varied and stimulating range of general company and commercial work. The type of work will include corporate finance and banking matters, Stock Exchange issues and placings, acquisitions and reorganisations, competition law and intellectual property matters.

The ideal candidate will have a sound academic background and up to four years relevant post-admission experience. Applications from recently qualified lawyers wishing to specialise in this area of the law will be carefully considered. Candidates should have proven ability and a good business sense.

The salaries and benefits for these appointments will be generous and promotion prospects are excellent.

Interviews will be held in London or Leeds.

Please telephone or write to Richard Lee.

Simpson Curtis
SOLICITORS

41 Park Square - Leeds LS1 2NS - Telephone (0532) 433433

HEAD OF NEW PRACTICE

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Our Client, an old established but youthful Eastern Counties firm have acquired a small practice in Boston, a thriving market town on the edge of the Wash. The new office, their fourth in the area, has an existing client base with scope for substantial development over the next few years.

The appointed head of the Boston office will be under 35, have a good degree and at least 3 years post qualification experience in non-contentious work with a respected firm. An interest in rural premises would be a positive advantage. A partnership will be offered after a realistic proving period.

Please write with a full CV to me Ian Hetherington, consultant to the firm. Your application will be treated with absolute confidentiality and your name will not be released until we have briefed you and you have given your consent.

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London, E1 6AN.
Tel: 01-488 0155



BDC

Computer Industry Commercial Lawyer

An opportunity exists within Logica, a leading computer software, consultancy and products company, for a commercially orientated young lawyer to join the corporate legal department. Logica's activities range from the provision of multi-million pound turnkey systems through to the marketing and manufacturing of a variety of products. A British company, it has several overseas subsidiaries with an international client base in many different market sectors.

Based in central London, the legal department is a small young team working to high professional standards. The work is wide-ranging covering both UK and overseas operations, and the department provides a comprehensive legal service with a bias towards complex commercial contracts and intellectual property licensing. Logica now wishes to recruit another lawyer to join this team, and seeks someone with sound professional skills and the ability to use those skills imaginatively in the challenging environment of high technology.

Applicants will ideally have about 18 months relevant post-qualification experience of commercial law, and must have a sense of commercial judgement and the confidence to work closely with senior line management.

The salary and benefits offered will be competitive. Please send c.v. and covering letter, quoting reference CL/1, to: Mary Crowley, Personnel Officer, Logica International Limited, 64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE.

logica

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Central London

Salary negotiable

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Our expansion entails a heavy programme of property acquisition, to short time-scales. This has created a requirement for an in-house solicitor to expedite the process of leasehold property and wayleave acquisition and the application of statutory powers in connection with both. The post is in our Field Services Division, which is responsible for connecting customers to the network.



We are looking for a personable, energetic but determined Solicitor, well-qualified, with 3/4 years experience as a conveyancer in a commercial setting. Excellent negotiating and drafting skills are essential.

To be successful you must be able to show that your work is organised rationally to meet the Company's business and revenue objectives.

Excellent benefits include London Allowance and assistance with re-location expenses, where appropriate.

For further information and an application form, please contact: Jeremy Webster, Personnel Manager, Mercury Networks, Mercury Communications Limited, Bedford House, 21A John Street, London WC1 Tel: 01-404 5155.

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REAL ESTATE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Three high calibre conveyancing solicitors with a minimum of 3 years related post admission experience required by our prestigious client practice based in the City. The successful applicants will be expected to form an integral part of the thriving and expanding department currently operating. The department is particularly active in its work for property developers, fundings and major listings and can take considerable credit for the success of the practice concerned. The selected applicants will be expected to deal with clients at board level.

The workload is of high quality and accordingly will be undertaken by competent practitioners who can demonstrate a high level of achievement in this field.

A salary of up to £25,000 per annum + generous prospects is envisaged.

Please Contact:

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide

95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

Peake & Co require Assistant Solicitor with minimum two years post qualification experience in this field to deal with a wide variety of domestic and institutional conveyancing with minimum supervision. Salary negotiable according to experience.

Please write with a full CV to:

A. A. V. Christian

PEAKE & CO

6/7 Bedford Row, London WC1A 4DQ

THE LAW SOCIETY LAW GRADUATE

The Law Society the professional association of solicitors in England and Wales is seeking a law graduate, who will ideally have studied for The Law Society's Final Examination, to work in the Professional Personnel Department.

Duties will include the handling of enquiries from the public, advising the profession on professional conduct and ethics, and to do course responsibility for the interpretation and enforcement of the Practice Rules, preparation of committee agenda notes, and servicing the Sub Committees.

Applicants will preferably have a knowledge of the practice of the profession obtained through employment in a solicitors office. Full training will be given to the successful applicant who must have the ability to produce concise reports, communicate effectively at all levels and efficiently handle a large volume of administrative work. Commencing salary £8,163 per annum in a range with a current maximum of £11,079. Good conditions of employment include 23 days annual leave, staff restaurant, and pension and season ticket from suburban.

Interested applicants should send CV's to the Personnel Officer, The Law Society, The Law Society's Hall, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

(NO AGENCIES)

TRAINEE CONSULTANT THE ALDWYCH

Law Personnel, a Division of the Specialist Recruitment Agency, Proficient Limited, are seeking a trainee consultant to join our Aldwych office. The job requires a high level of motivation and initiative. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment and selection of legal professionals and will be expected to contribute to the development of the firm's business. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. Applications should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Law Personnel, 95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF.

Law Personnel
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF. Tel: 01-242 1281

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A person with exceptional commercial ability is required to manage and develop the Chambers and careers of an established and expanding group of practising Barnisters. Remunerative potential very substantial. Familiarity with legal profession desirable but not essential.

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MARK EVANS, ST JOHN'S CHAMBERS,

SMALL STREET, BRISTOL, BS1 2HG

MIXED CONVEYANCING

Our client is a small 'go-ahead' Central London practice which requires a competent solicitor with up to one years post admission experience in a related field. The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate good article training as well as possessing a genuine enthusiasm for career progression within this chosen area of law. The workload can be described as of high quality and will offer the selected applicant an interesting and stimulating work schedule. An attractive salary of up to £13,000 per annum is offered and future prospects in line with a progressive Central London practice is assured.

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To play an important role with our small team of British Airways' legal professionals based at Heathrow you will probably still be in your 20's and with two to three years post-qualification experience in commerce, industry or private practice.

Previous airline or aviation experience is not essential, but as our team covers conveyancing, commercial contracts, litigation and employment law a good working knowledge of all or some of these areas is highly desirable. Over and above this we're looking for high levels of client credibility and cooperation with colleagues, and the energy and ability to tackle the variety of legal problems that arise in the

airline business, mainly in the UK but also our overseas operations. A competitive basic salary is enhanced by a wide range of benefits including profit sharing, contributory pension scheme and favourable holiday opportunities.

Please send your cv to: Mike Colbert, General Manager Career Management (S&P), British Airways plc, PO Box 10, Heathrow Airport, London, Hounslow, Middlesex TW4 2JA or telephone 01-750 5471 for a personal history form.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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COMMERCIAL
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What is important is that applicants be able to assume early responsibility, be

prepared to take on large, often complex, cases with determination and drive, and be prepared to travel, often at short notice.

Salaries, and benefits generally, are excellent and longer term career prospects are good for those with the ability and judgment to succeed.

Please apply, in confidence, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to: D. E. Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

FRESHFIELDS

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We are a long established major City legal practice which specialises in shipping and insurance litigation. We provide a comprehensive legal service to a wide range of clients of whom the majority are based overseas.

We wish to recruit several recently admitted solicitors, who are seeking a long term career in a shipping practice, for the undermentioned appointments which involve high Court or arbitration matters in England and foreign jurisdictions. Candidates must be of above average ability, have sound academic qualifications and be able to work under pressure. Previous experience is desirable but not essential. Fluency in French is, however, essential for the appointment in our Paris office and highly desirable for the general commercial appointment in London. Some overseas travel may be involved.

Insurance - London

The matters involved cover a wide variety of marine and general insurance, or reinsurance, disputes.

General Commercial - London

The matters involved include complex disputes arising from charter parties and bills of lading, and shipbuilding/repair contracts.

Commercial Litigation - Paris

The work will entail a wide range of insurance and general commercial litigation matters similar to those conducted in our London office.

The salary and benefits for these appointments will be very attractive and career prospects are excellent.

Please apply with full C.V. quoting

JH 106 to:

John Hamilton

51-53 High Street

Guilford

GU1 3DY

Tel: Guilford (0483) 574514

Legal Personnel Consultants

John Hamilton Associates

JHA

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We deal with all aspects of contentious patent, copyright, trade mark, trade secrets and EEC competition cases with a wide variety of subject-matter.

You will be expected to undertake considerable responsibility at an early stage and be prepared to travel at short notice. Salary and benefits will reflect this level of commitment.

Newly qualified solicitors as well as those with 1-3 years experience will be considered. Although experience in this particular field and a technical background are desirable, neither are essential provided the applicant has a good grasp of Court procedure and is both literate and numerate.

Please reply, with a curriculum vitae, to Alistair Allan, Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

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CORPORATE FINANCE
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We have exceptional opportunities for solicitors who wish to participate in the expansion of the City.

The work will involve a wide range of corporate finance matters for private and public companies including Stock Exchange work, mergers, acquisitions, flotations, taxation and general commercial transactions.

We are seeking solicitors with a good working knowledge of company and commercial law and practice who have the capacity to work under pressure in an invigorating but informal environment, and to deal with clients at all levels.

The prospects are excellent for the right people who will receive a very progressive salary and benefits package.

Please apply to: The Partnership Manager, Berwin Leighton, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9HA.

BERWIN LEIGHTON

Speechly Bircham

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We are seeking to recruit an able young Lawyer to supplement our expanding Company Department. Candidates will ideally have at least two years' practical company law experience with a City of London firm or equivalent.

This opportunity will suit someone who is keen to work in a close, communicating and diverse department and seeking more rapid career advancement in a medium-sized practice. The successful candidate will be undertaking high quality company work in the fields of public issues and flotations, acquisitions, corporate re-organisations, venture capital and general finance work.

We are looking for someone with commitment and enthusiasm who is able to take responsibility for and organise complex transactions and who has refined commercial know-how.

Salary and benefits will be attractive and will fully reflect the responsibility of the position. Please apply with a full CV to: John Kane, Partnership Secretary, Speechly Bircham, Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2HX.

OPPORTUNITIES NOT TO BE MISSED

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Assistant

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Are you a Solicitor with one to two years p.a.m. in litigation? If you are aiming to achieve partnership status in the not so distant future, you may be the person we are looking for.

Our clients are a medium sized practice in the West End and are currently recruiting Assistant Solicitors for their expanding litigation department. Applicants should have a good university degree, a sound knowledge of all matters pertaining to the litigation field and the ability to handle own case load whilst relating well to other members of the department. An ideal opportunity for someone looking for immediate responsibility but not a large firm environment.

Company/Commercial
Conveyancing and
Intellectual Property
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Our client a 14-partner practice situated in Lincoln's Inn is currently recruiting assistants for its company/commercial, conveyancing and intellectual property departments. Candidates will have a good degree, sound experience in a relevant area of law and the ability to relate well to clients.

The positions offer excellent prospects and above average salaries for the right candidate.

Claire Wiseman on 01-623 4295

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London EC4N 8AL

PROPERTY
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Both Solicitors and experienced Legal Executives should apply in confidence with full CV to: Giles Pemberton, Lee & Pemberton, 45 Pont Street, London SW1X 0BX.

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prospects and salary.

with CV to

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Bristows, Cooke & Carpmael,
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London WC2A 3BP

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Slaughter and May invite applications from young solicitors with up to 4 years experience who want a career with a major City firm, working in the Company/Commercial, Commercial Property, Litigation, Tax or Pensions/Employment Departments.

The firm's practice, in the U.K. and overseas, continues to expand and offers a wide range of financial and commercial work which is both challenging and intellectually stimulating; it often involves considerable responsibility and young lawyers are encouraged to accept this challenge.

Previous experience is welcome but this September's qualifiers should certainly apply if they have a good academic background and want to join a first class team working in a friendly atmosphere, based in London or in one of the overseas offices.

Salary and benefits are attractive and the working conditions are good. Write now, with a detailed curriculum vitae, to:-

Peter Morley-Jacob,
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE

APPOINTMENT OF PROSECUTING SOLICITOR

The County Prosecuting Solicitor advises and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of the Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire. A vacancy exists for a Prosecuting Solicitor. The post provides an opportunity for someone interested in advocacy and court work in a pleasant part of the country.

Our user allowance on the appropriate scale is paid and there is assistance with removal and lodging expenses. Pensioned appointment may be made available for a period of up to twelve months following appointment.

The salary will be within the range £19,982 - £14,748. Local Government experience, is not essential but preference will be given to applicants who can demonstrate either at least twelve months' experience in advocacy since admission or substantial experience of criminal court work prior to admission. An applicant with substantial relevant experience and aptitude may expect to be appointed some way up the advertised grade.

Newly qualified solicitors will be considered but may be appointed for a probationary period at slightly below the minimum for the grade advertised. Members of the Bar will be considered eligible. For a form of application, please write to the undersigned or for an informal word, telephone Huntingdon (0480) 301115.

The closing date for applications is Friday 25th October, 1985.

David C. Beal, Esq., MA (Cantab),
County Prosecuting Solicitor,
The River Mill,
ST. IVES,
Huntingdon, Cambs, PE17 4HJ.

ASA LAW

CITY BASED BANK
LEGAL ADVISER

020 - 226,000

Very Legal Department requires solicitors to support bank advising currently on Banking matters. Successful candidate will have a sound knowledge of banking law, be a member of the Law Society, and have a minimum of 5 years' banking experience. Applications must be sent to the undersigned in confidence. Tel: 01-226 1135 or 01-226 1136. The City of London, ASA Law, 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3JF.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR. We are seeking a highly motivated, energetic, and experienced conveyancing solicitor to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of conveyancing, including drafting contracts, managing the exchange process, and completing transfers. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. Please send your CV to: [Name], [Address], [City], [Postcode].

LEGAL ASSISTANT. We are seeking a highly motivated, energetic, and experienced legal assistant to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of legal support, including drafting correspondence, managing the filing system, and assisting with court proceedings. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. Please send your CV to: [Name], [Address], [City], [Postcode].

PROBATE ASSISTANT. We are seeking a highly motivated, energetic, and experienced probate assistant to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of probate support, including drafting wills, managing the probate process, and assisting with the distribution of assets. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. Please send your CV to: [Name], [Address], [City], [Postcode].

GRANTING PRACTICE. We are seeking a highly motivated, energetic, and experienced granting practice solicitor to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for all aspects of granting practice, including drafting wills, managing the probate process, and assisting with the distribution of assets. The position offers a competitive salary and excellent career prospects. Please send your CV to: [Name], [Address], [City], [Postcode].

also on page 34

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Woking

(04822) 71878.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Debbie McGee. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 9.27, 9.57 and 10.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; the advice panel answers viewers' calls at 7.32 and 8.32. Plus gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh and a recipe from Glynis Christian. The guest is Pamela Stephenson.

9.00 News 15.30 Robin Day and David Dimbleby are in Blackpool for the opening debates of the Conference, approximately Play School, approximately Conservative Party Conference 85. Further coverage of the morning's debates which include Local Government.

9.15 News Afternoon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coadwell, followed by news from the Middle East, 12.55 Regional news and weather.

9.30 Pebble Mill at One includes Billy Dainty and Roy Hudd singing a selection of West and Lee songs, on which they have based a new stage show. 1.45 Mr Bean. (r)

10.00 Claire Rayner's Casebook The first of a series of nine programmes deals with Heroin - Helping Addicts (r). 2.25 Interval.

10.30 Conservative Party Conference 85 The debates on Social Services and Energy. 3.52 Regional news. Bertha, narrated by Roy Kinnear with Sheila Walker (r). 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley. Cartoon series (r). 4.20 Beat the Teacher, presented by Gail Fawcett.

4.30 Galloping Galaxies Science fiction comedy series. 5.00 Newsworld presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Think Again. Johnny Ball investigates offices, past, present and future.

5.30 Charles in Charge American comedy series about a male, teenage nanny.

6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather. London Plus.

6.15 Telly Addicts The Pains, now in their fifth week as champions face a challenge from another family - the Harmons from Plymouth. The cast appears in this episode, Nick Berry. He plays Simon Wicks who makes an immediate impact on the females of Albert Square when he roars in driving a bright new yellow car (r). (Coefax).

6.30 Big Deal Robby, now the proud part-owner of the Dragon Club, tells Jan that he hopes to make an honest living from the club rather than at the card table. But trouble looms in the shape of a former criminal associate of his (r). (Coefax).

6.45 Points of View with Julia Somerville and Andrew Harvey. Weather. Cagney and Lacey. Episode one of a two-part story in which Mary Beth has to face up to the possibility that she has breast cancer. On the professional front, she and Chris are assigned to a case concerning the disappearance of an eight-year old latch-key child.

7.00 Film 85 Barry Norman reviews The Black Cauldron, Disney's cash full-length animated feature, and American Warrior, a martial arts film set on an American Army base in the Philippines.

7.15 Pleague of Hearts The first of a series on heart disease. (r).

7.30 The Horse of the Year Show The Houghton Footrider Championships and the Queensway Furniture Cup.

7.45 Weather.

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.

9.20 Daytime on Two Making a telephone call. 9.35 Travel and transport in France. 9.52 Maths: fractions. 10.15 Part three of Dark Towers, a ghost story for seven- to nine-year olds. 10.38 The boom town of Phoenix, Arizona. 11.00 A school that keeps bees. 11.17 Waurus. 11.38 Genetics and a genetic engineer. 12.00 A profile of a French fashion designer.

12.30 Lesson three of the German conversation course for beginners. 12.55 Learning the English language by watching popular television programmes. 1.20 Spain's communications systems. 1.38 Useful flowers. 2.00 For four and five-year olds. 2.15 The function of castles and knights after the Norman Conquest. 2.40 What is meant by energy? 3.00 Ceefax.

3.30 Conservative Party Conference 85 Coverage of the debate on Food and Farming. 5.00 Ceefax.

5.30 News Summary with subtitles.

5.45 Laramie Slim, on the trail of a stolen horse, is a reluctant mediator when he ends up in the middle of a range war between cattlemen and a religious farming community (r).

6.25 Open to Question Ian Smith, Rhodesia's prime minister for 16 years, and now a minority leader in the Zimbabwe parliament, is questioned by young people from all parts of Britain.

7.00 Whistle Test includes an interview with Kate Bush; the group, The Icicle Works, performing at the studio; Bobby Womack and Suzanne Vega.

8.00 Hooked International The fifth feature Great Britain and Ireland represented by Alan Haines, Ray Stephens and John Montgomery. France - Francois Vanot, Christian Wilk and Didier Guesard; and Belgium - Jean Malin, Abel Coupin and Christian Plumet; at Lissieux, Co. Cavan. In Connemara, Gerard Edwards is day and night fishing.

8.30 Top Gear The Great English Wreck Run finds William Woollard and Sue Barker in a 1930s Bentley; dashing to Paris from Africa in a Sussie; Chris Gifford's new 700 cc motor and Peter Burgess's four wheel drive Granada and Sierra XR4i.

9.00 Lame Ducks Comedy series about a group of get-away-from-it-alls.

9.30 Probation This week's fly-on-the-wall examination of the work of the Hampshire Probation Service features David Scott, the man responsible for the training of the area's probation officers (see Choice).

10.10 A Winter Harvest Episode two and autumn has arrived. Patrick sells in his hotel. Caroline is continuing her struggle to run the farm (r). (Coefax).

11.00 Newsnight 11.55 Weather.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 Conference '85 Gus Macdonald and Peter Kellner report from the Winter Gardens, Blackpool, on the opening session of the Conservative Party Conference. 12.30 Close.

2.30 Conference '85 Further coverage of the proceedings at Blackpool.

5.30 Anything We Can Do A dramatized series on how a family comes to grips with computer technology (r) (Oracle).

6.00 Coral Jungle This week's underwater adventure includes the ritual of the cleaner fish; the cameraman's wife, Eva, dancing a ballet with a great mania ray and feeding moray eels with her hands; and how a tropical storm affects underwater life on Australia's Great Barrier Reef (r).

7.00 Channel 4 News.

7.50 Comment With her views on a topical matter in Mexican television news correspondent, Maria Almendra, Weather.

8.00 Brookside The one-upmanship battle between the Corbitts and the Duncans becomes more intense.

8.30 4 What's It Worth presented by Penny Galloway. This week's edition of the consumer affairs programme John Stoneborough looks into the dangers of buying second-hand gas cookers; Bill Breckon asks what is small print too small to read; and David Stafford has the Which? report on coal curbs.

9.00 The Far Pavilions Part one of the three episode romantic drama to be shown on consecutive nights, first shown in January last year. Based on the novel by M. M. Kaye, The Far Pavilions is the story of Ashton Peltam-Martyr, who was born in India and orphaned at the age of four, left in the care of his Hindu nurse who is always believed to be his mother. It is not until she dies that he discovers he is the son of an English Sahib. He is sent to England for his education and returns to India as an officer in the Indian Army. After a conflict with regimental authorities he is ordered to escort the wedding procession of two Indian princesses.

11.00 Mosaic: Pavilion in the Park A documentary about the events in London's Alexandra Palace. The film shows the 25 acre site was transformed by an army of Calcutta craftsmen into a spectacular display of traditional symbols of India's past and present.

11.30 Individual Voices A series of interviews with the George Coleman Quartet, recorded at the 1981 Camden Jazz Festival. The group perform works by Steve Wonder, Frank Foster and by George Coleman himself. There is also a rare sight of the octet in rehearsal and of Coleman discussing his approach to music. Ends at 12.35.

Radio 4

5.55 Shipping 6.00 News Briefing. 6.15 Morning Prayer. 6.25 Prayer For The Day. 6.30 Today and Tomorrow. 8.30 News. 8.45 Business News. 8.55, 9.25, 9.55, 10.25, 10.55, 11.25, 11.55, 12.25, 12.55. 1.30 Letters. 2.25, 3.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.43 Point of Departure written and read by James Cameron (2) (r). 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Tuesday. Sue MacGregor chairs a phone-in to Dr Christopher Andrew and Richard Norton-Taylor (lines open from 8.00).

10.00 News From Our Own Correspondent. BBC reporters talk about the countries they work in. 10.30 Morning Story: Father's Day by Trevor Griffiths. Read by Alan Rothwell. 10.45 Daily Service. (New Every Morning, page 83).

11.00 News Evelyn Waugh (2). Reader: John Rye. 10.29 Weather. 10.30 The World Tonight. 10.35 Ministry for Pleasure: Michael Berkeley presents a programme of recorded music. 11.30 Insatiable: madrigals arranged by Thomas Arne. 11.40 Works by Philip Verelst, Jacques Arcadelt, Cipriano de Rore. Also Tamo piat' g' chro (r). 11.45 Prokofiev: Peter Ragozin (piano) plays the Sonata No 8 in B flat, Op. 10, No. 8. 11.50 BBC Philharmonic Concerts 85-86. BBC Philharmonic (under Davies). Part 1. Stravinsky's The Firebird. With soloists: Cochrane, Walker, Hudson, Howett and Kenneth Brown. The BBC Northern Sings. From Free Trade Hall, Manchester. 11.55 The Great Hall in England: Prose and verse anthology about the city of Manchester, compiled by Sue Limb and Anthony Olden. 12.00 News. 12.05 Rothwell, Paul Webster and Jenny Howe. 12.40 Concert: part two. 12.45 Bach: John's Symphonies. 12.50 The Brass Cuckoo: excerpts from the correspondence between Frederick Delius and...

Radio 3

6.55 Weather 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: recordings of J. C. 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